

FBI'S

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FIFTH ROUND OF GENEVA ARMS TALKS REVIEWED

PMO31815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent B. Dubrovin dispatch: "For a Constructive Approach"]

[Text] Geneva, July [as published] -- The fifth round of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments has ended here. The talks were marked by new constructive proposals by the USSR relating, what is more, to all three avenues of negotiation. Realizing that the talks had taken the course of fruitless discussions because of the stance taken by Washington, which is reluctant to embark on a full prohibition of space-strike arms and that the U.S. programs for the arms race in space are beginning to acquire increasingly real contours, the Soviet Union proposed to the United States that an agreement be reached on partial measures that could be adopted right now. Each agreement would make a weighty contribution to the solution of the task of averting the militarization of space.

There are three such steps: the strengthening of conditions surrounding the ABM Treaty, including pledges by the sides not to depart from this treaty for a period of 15 years and with the strict observance of the restrictions that the treaty stipulates, the prohibition of antisatellite systems, and the prohibition of "space-to-earth" armaments.

In the group on strategic arms, our country proposed an interim solution: reaching an agreement on the establishment of equal ceilings for both sides for the number of strategic delivery vehicles -- 1,600 units each -- and equal levels for the nuclear charges on these delivery vehicles -- 8,000 units for each of the sides. Given such an approach it would be possible, for a time, to leave for separate solution the question of U.S. medium-range nuclear means, which, by dint of their emplacement close to Soviet borders, can reach USSR territory, and the question of long-range ground-launched cruise missiles. However, in order to prevent the undermining of a future agreement, the United States would have to pledge not to build up this kind of armament and, in particular, not to station them in places where they are not already stationed. And, of course, to implement the interim agreement on strategic offensive arms, it is absolutely essential that an accord be drawn up on strengthening the conditions surrounding the ABM Treaty.

As for the medium-range nuclear means, at the very start of the last round of talks, the Soviet side submitted a draft agreement on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. missiles in Europe -- a carefully balanced document embodying in legal formulations a possible accord on this issue that has long been ripe for settling. The question of the observance of accords concluded earlier in the field of limiting strategic offensive arms assumed particular acuteness during the round of negotiations that has now ended.

Despite all the efforts by the Soviet side, there was no businesslike discussion of these issues. Continuing as before to avoid their specific examination, the United States essentially engaged either in general arguments about "Soviet military advantages" that allegedly already exist or which potentially exist, or in "refuting" arbitrarily selected individual provisions of the USSR's position. Moreover, all this was served up with the old sauce of the illusory "benefits" of a joint transition to the deployment [razvertyvaniye] of "strategic defense" systems with space-based elements which are prohibited under the ABM Treaty. As a result, it is becoming increasingly obvious that Washington's chief aim in questions of space is to preserve the "star wars" program at any cost, and not at all to make progress at the talks.

Now to turn to the reduction of strategic arms. The U.S. proposals submitted 1 November last year directly concerning strategic offensive arms have, even in themselves, no basis for the adoption of a mutually acceptable solution.

They are aimed at ensuring one-sided military advantages for the United States and are in fact proposals not for the reduction of nuclear arsenals but for their buildup, and, moreover, in directions that are considered advantageous in Washington. Nevertheless, they continue there to adhere doggedly to this wittingly dead-end stance, hypocritically declaring that the USSR has allegedly not given a suitable response to these proposals.

As for the medium-range nuclear means, the United States is continuing, despite joint accords, including those at the highest level, to avoid the practical discussion of the problems of this kind of weapons in Europe.

Questions of monitoring [kontrol] assumed special acuteness at the past round of talks. The Soviet Union attaches special significance to this because without monitoring [kontrol] which ensures confidence that an adopted pledge is being strictly fulfilled, the limitation and reduction of arms, and all the more so, disarmament, are impossible. It is indicative that in light of the statements, including those made at the highest level, about the Soviet Union's willingness for all the necessary verification [kontrol] measures -- ranging from the use of national technical means, to on-site inspection [inspektsii na meste] -- Washington changed its tune. They no longer say that the Soviet Union does not want reliable monitoring [kontrol] of compliance with agreed limitations. A different move had been made: The verification [kontrol] process is being set in opposition to the actual process of disarmament. They are arguing and disputing over what could be monitored [kontrolirovat] and how, while forgetting about the need first and foremost to draw up specific measures for limiting arms.

Summing up the results of the round of negotiations that have now ended, it can be said that the main result of these talks is that the Soviet Union has submitted important fundamental proposals to which the United States has not given an answer. The very logic of negotiations and the objective need to solve the task of preventing the emergence of weapons in space are organically interconnected with the reduction of nuclear arms and directly pose the question of the necessity for a revision of the present U.S. approach to the talks and the bringing of the U.S. avowed desire for peace into line with the practical deeds.

REPORTAGE ON MBFR NEGOTIATIONS IN VIENNA

Delegate Address Noted

LD031306 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Vienna July 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Dmitriy Faddayev reports:

A regular round of Vienna talks on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe ended today. The delegation of the Soviet Union addressed the plenary meeting on behalf of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The Soviet delegation stated that the main cause of the complicated and tense situation the talks are being held in lies in the confrontation character of the policy of some Western powers.

The socialist states, being aware of their responsibility for the well-being of their people, and for the future of universal security, are exerting the utmost efforts to preserve and strengthen peace, to put an end to the arms race and to fundamentally improve the international situation.

Special attention was drawn to the Budapest address of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

It contains a programme of large-scale reduction all over Europe of armed forces and conventional armaments, including tactical strike aviation and nuclear operational-tactical systems, this testifying to the socialist states' readiness to reduce and restrict the arms race in all directions.

Resolved in the context of real disarmament would also be questions of control with the use of international procedures, including on-site verification, and a possibility of elaborating and implementing certain measures to strengthen the confidence that neither side will undertake sudden offensive operations.

The Budapest proposals are an important supplement to the Soviet January 15, 1986 programme [as received] for removing the nuclear threat and eliminating weapons of mass destruction. But these are, meanwhile, independent proposals. Their implementation would, undoubtedly, facilitate lessening the danger of war and promote real detente in Europe.

The Warsaw Treaty member countries reaffirmed their interest in reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. They stressed that attainment of mutually acceptable accords at the Vienna talks would also promote consolidation of all-European security. Unfortunately, the state of affairs at the Vienna talks is unconsoling comforting [as received]. No consent has so far been reached even on the material content of the supposed agreement.

Having outwardly accepted the scheme of the socialist countries' proposal on the initial reduction of Soviet and American troops in central Europe and a subsequent non-rise in the levels of troops and armaments of the sides in that region, the Western participants distorted it and filled it with such a content which calls in question once again a possibility of reaching an accord. The variant of agreement proposed by the West is of a deformed character. Arbitrary manipulations around control and verification of a still non-existent agreement are being made in place of solution of the pressing task of ending and restricting the arms race, reducing the level of military confrontation, stabilising the military-political situation and, consequently, building up confidence.

Contrary to the implication of the mandate of the Vienna talks, the Western side is reducing everything to the insignificant reduction and subsequent non-increase only of the numerical strength of the armed forces.

But even this limited commitment interests it only as a pretext for advancing a far-fetched, but practically and technically unfeasible problem of counting the numerical strength of the troops.

Besides, this undertaking is being accompanied by such verification terms which lead to the unjustified exposure of the entire defence structure of states down to a battalion and individual barracks, and to serious interference in their internal affairs, although this is not necessitated by the requirements of the proposed agreement.

The Western references to the principle of reciprocity are groundless. Here is one example. Is the requirement for equivalency of the obligations of the sides met by the West's insistence on spreading the verification measures beyond the region of reductions, including to a whole number of the Soviet Union's Western military districts under the pretext that, allegedly, that territory adjoins the region of the reductions?

Why not then spread this measure to the territory of all NATO countries adjoining the regions of reductions from the West? If one looks at the situation strategically, there emerges the question of U.S. territory.

As early as six years ago, the socialist countries pointed to the arbitrary character and unacceptability of the Western "package" of verification measures.

The Western side, however, has not only failed to make any constructive changes whatsoever to its position on verification, but has even toughened it more. This kind of position on the part of the NATO countries can attest only to one thing -- the aspiration to keep the talks deadlocked.

It is thus impossible to improve the prospects of the Vienna talks without a serious readjustment of the Western position towards realism, balance and readiness to look for mutually acceptable compromises. We stick to the viewpoint that the implementation of the February 20, 1986, draft agreement of the socialist countries would be the best result that can be achieved in the current situation at the Vienna talks. Its principal meaning is to turn, finally, from words to deeds and make a practical start, however modest, towards ending and restricting the arms race. Its elements have been thoroughly balanced and take into account the security interests of both sides.

The entirety of our verification measures duly corresponds to the material content of the proposed agreement, and is not separated from it. It assures the two sides of confidence about compliance with the agreement commitments. The control and verification measures themselves were formulated in the draft of the socialist countries on the basis of their equivalency for both sides, which excludes the possibility of abusing them for the purposes contradicting equal security and improvement of relations.

The draft of the socialist countries is quite an appropriate foundation for bringing the Vienna talks to a mutually acceptable positive result.

Western Attitude Hit

LD062015 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1903 GMT 6 Jul 86

[V. Mikheyev report; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The latest round of talks on mutual armed forces and armaments reductions in central Europe has ended in Vienna.

This is the last plenary session of the Vienna talks. The atmosphere in which they were taking place remains difficult. The reason for this is the confrontational character of certain Western powers' foreign policies. Instead of a desire for accords on troop and armament reductions, NATO countries would like merely to gain the opportunity of monitoring and checking the troops of the socialist countries. The socialist countries are doggedly defending the only reasonable position, to reach agreement on troop and weapons reductions, and then to monitor the observance of those accords.

Chernyshov on U.S. Stance

["Barriers and Straight Road in Vienna" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vyacheslav Chernyshov writes:

The latest round of talks on armed forces and armaments reduction in central Europe just ended in Vienna.

NATO countries showed again their unwillingness to seek mutually acceptable solutions aimed at lowering military confrontation in the centre of the European Continent. Washington now tries to mislead the world, to shift the blame for the stalemate in Vienna on the Warsaw Treaty countries. According to a statement of White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes, it is caused by "a disinclination to respond constructively to NATO offer of December 5, 1985".

Such an assertion runs counter to facts. Even from the view point of formal logic, it is NATO countries that were to give an answer since on February 20 of this year socialist countries submitted their new proposals -- a detailed draft "agreement on Initial Reduction by the Soviet Union and the United States of Land Forces and Armaments with the Subsequent Non-Increase of the Levels of the Armed Forces and Armaments and Related Measures in Central Europe." From an informal view point, too, it is Western participants in the talks who are to give the answer, since the draft agreement of socialist countries proposes compromise solutions on a number of principled aspects, having taken into account all acceptable elements of the Western stand. New important steps have been taken by socialist countries also on the question of reasonable verification of the implementation of the agreement.

Thus, it was proposed to establish for the whole period of the operation of the agreement permanent check points for controlling the entry of troops into cut-back area. On-site inspections on justifiable requests and creation of an appropriate mechanism of consultations are also envisaged.

But the stand of NATO countries remains an obstacle to overcoming the drawn-out stalemate in Vienna. The West's unwillingness to reduce arms should be emphasized particularly, even though arms reduction is clearly proclaimed in the mandate and in the very name of the talks. Western participants are also speculating on the problems of verification. Many things indicate that NATO countries would like to replace the task of lowering the level of military confrontation in the centre of Europe with such measures of control as are not commensurate either with nature, or the contents of a possible agreement, or with real need for the verification of its implementation.

Against the background of large-scale initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty countries, the nonconstructiveness of the stand of the Western participants is seen with participants clarity. It was declared from our side at the summit level that alongside removing weapons of mass destruction from the arsenals of states it is necessary to start agreed upon reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces, and that arrangement at the Vienna talks might become a signal for the movement in this direction.

The broadest ever promising base for the solution of this problem has been created. The Warsaw Treaty states have worked out and advanced a concrete programme of the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Alongside the implementation of the mandate of the Vienna talks that limits the cut-back area to central Europe, the discussion of the question of reductions in a large geographic area could be started without delay at a special forum of European countries, the USA and Canada. Socialist countries are prepared for their large-scale proposals becoming the subject of concrete discussion at the second stage of the Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. They do not preclude the possibility of widening the framework of the Vienna talks through drawing in them other European states and changing the mandate of the talks accordingly.

But neither the positive advance in Vienna nor the choice of one of the proposed variants suit certain Western circles.

Their opinion was candidly expressed by the U.S. defence secretary who warned Washington's West European allies about the need for a greater caution toward any plans of socialist countries about altering the structure of forces in Europe. Weinberger said it is important to realise that this should be resisted. What the Pentagon needs is not the reduction of armed forces and armaments, but their buildup in Europe. On its insistence, the year 1983 was the year of NATO's nuclear "rearming" and the year 1984 that of its non-nuclear "rearming". Material base for the so-called "Rodgers' Plan" is now created at a high pace in NATO countries. The plan envisages the possibilities of dealing "deep strikes" at the rear and "the second echelon" in the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty countries.

Certain persons in the West cannot give up the dogma of thinking in categories of confrontation, cannot give up futile intentions of achieving military superiority. Transoceanic diktat shackles political will of certain West European governments. But will must be manifested, above all in West European countries that are in the very centre of the policy of confrontation pursued by NATO at the junction of the two blocs. Only then is a breakthrough at the Vienna talks and a change in favour in detente in the continent possible.

ZORIN ON DELAY IN U.S. RESPONSE TO PROPOSALS

LD061648 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Report by Soviet television political observer Valentin Zorin; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Numerous international press commentaries are devoted to statements by President Reagan, who has acknowledged the serious nature of the new Soviet proposals concerning nuclear arms reductions and, in connection with this, has again raised the issue of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. We now go to Soviet television Political Observer Valentin Zorin:

[Zorin] Hello, Comrades. Indeed, after many months of silence and frankly, of negative reaction to the important steps taken by the Soviet Union in the last few months directed at fundamentally improving the international situation, new sounds can be heard from the U.S. capital. This time the Soviet proposals have been assessed as positive and seen as creating a basis for negotiation. Well, it goes without saying that such a turn, if indeed we are talking about a turn and not a maneuver, cannot fail to give rise to a positive attitude. One would like to hope that in the end a sober assessment of the situation and a sense of responsibility and state wisdom will prevail in Washington. However, one has to note that the words articulated in the U.S. capital have not yet been backed by deeds.

Well, let us take, for example the latest round of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, which have recently concluded in Geneva. While the Soviet delegation in the course of these negotiations submitted detailed, balanced proposals, taking into consideration the interests of both sides, which could form a good basis for resolving in the immediate future the issue of ending the arms race and radical cuts in nuclear weapons, the U.S. side has not budged an inch from the old, unconstructive and unrealistic positions.

One more fact: Soon a year will have passed since the Soviet Union stopped conducting nuclear tests, thus manifesting its genuine goodwill. Explosions continue to roar at the nuclear testing ground in Nevada. This again is an instance of when deeds speak, literally and figuratively, more loudly than words.

Another circumstance that is difficult to ignore is that while the President makes his declarations in a positive spirit, his closest colleagues, such as Pentagon chief Weinberger and other high-ranking Washington figures, say quite the opposite, continuing to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria. How is one to interpret this? What conclusions is one to draw from that kind of deliberate dissonance?

Nor can one agree with those official Washington representatives who are now clearly trying to play for time by maintaining that Washington will need, you see, weeks if not months for a response to the Soviet proposals, which they themselves assessed as constructive. Defining the Soviet Union's position in connection with the new trends in Washington, if indeed such exist, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in his Warsaw speech: We shall welcome it only if Washington begins to treat the problems of disarmament more seriously and responsibly. We hope the U.S. Administration will join in our initiatives and make it possible to hold a meeting and work out accords the people are awaiting with hope. They do not await them some time in the distant future but immediately, because wasting time in the present era is indeed akin to dying."

U.S. FOLLOWS 'DANGEROUS' POLICY ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD032246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Commentary by political commentator Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Today marks the 12th anniversary of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of underground testing of nuclear weapons. We now go to our political commentator Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] Let me remind you that at the time this treaty was signed in Moscow, nuclear tests in the atmosphere, under water and in space were already prohibited. Our country tried to obtain their full prohibition. However, the United States refused to do this. Then, as a compromise, it was agreed at least to limit underground tests both to a capacity of no more than 150 kilo tons and in numbers, establishing that tests should be at a minimum. This was precisely the basic content of the treaty to which leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States put their names.

At the same time they announced the intention to continue negotiations with the aim of achieving an accord to end all tests and generally on ending the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament. Well, what happened? The treaty was never ratified by the United States and for the same reason that 5 years later they did not ratify the treaty on the limitation of strategic weapons -- because of resistance from the American military-industrial complex. This complex profits from the production of arms and the American political elite, who dream of U.S. military superiority to establish peace in the American way. Because of this, Washington has all these years taken a course for accumulating arms, first and foremost nuclear arms.

In its stand against this, the USSR has and continues to come out in favor of the complete end to nuclear tests; not only does it do this but it acts as an example in practice, having already extended the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions three times. I will point out that recently, particularly after the accident at the Chernobyl AES the demand to ban nuclear tests has sounded particularly loudly in the world. However, on the American site in Nevada nuclear explosions continue to thunder. In the last few days, literally on the eve of the anniversary of the Moscow Treaty, General Scowcroft, head of the special presidential commission on strategic forces has once again publicly come out in favor of the continuation of nuclear tests.

This is a dangerous and adventurist policy. Nuclear war cannot be a continuation of a rational policy, for it brings an end to life as a whole and for that reason to all policies. Today's anniversary of the treaty for the limitation of nuclear tests should also be a reminder of this.

Bogachev Comments

LD032012 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- By TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev

Twelve years ago today, on July 3, 1974, the Soviet Union and the United States signed a treaty limiting underground nuclear weapons testing. Banning the tests of nuclear explosive devices with yields of more than 150 kilotons, it has constituted an important step towards the overriding goal of putting a general and complete end to nuclear weapons testing.

Regrettably, after the Reagan administration took over in the United States Washington has refused to ratify both the 1974 treaty and the 1976 agreement on nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes. The U.S. Administration has frustrated tripartite talks on a general and complete prohibition of nuclear testing.

Washington has continued to this day to respond to the Soviet Union's proposals for a resumption of the talks and to the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions with further tests in Nevada.

The U.S. Administration has to lean over backwards to somehow justify its obstructionist stand on a comprehensive nuclear test ban before the world.

Three members of the presidential commission on strategic forces, including its chairman, General Brent Scowcroft, recently came out against the ban in a WASHINGTON POST article. They cited a number of old arguments against the ban, swathing them in a pseudo-scientific, confused language. They claimed, for example, that an end to tests would erode U.S. confidence in its nuclear armories and for this reason a corresponding agreement would be disadvantageous to the United States.

It is utterly clear, however, that the nuclear arsenals of the USSR will likewise lose their reliability as a result of the test ban. The Soviet Union considers the loss of reliability of nuclear munitions on both sides a positive factor because in this case even in the Pentagon there will hardly be found any advocates for using untested and thus unreliable weapons of enormous power and unpredictable effects in a first strike.

The ban will thus reduce the probability of a nuclear war.

To lend credibility to their conclusions, the authors of THE WASHINGTON POST article even reproached President Reagan for some of his more odious positions on the problems of war and peace. But their final conclusion wholly stems from the overall militarist strategy of the White House. Neither talks on a complete and to nuclear explosions nor a moratorium on nuclear testing or even talks on the issue suit the Reagan administration.

Scowcroft and his aides babbled out the true aims of the U.S. Administration. It is only a situation where the West will be strong and the Russians will gradually agree to U.S. military superiority that suits it.

Washington's reaction to Soviet proposals for an end to nuclear testing has shown that the Reagan administration is still under the dominion of groundless, illusory hopes for nuclear-missile superiority and that in its foreign policy it continues to be guided by great-power chauvinism and "neoglobalism".

GOODWILL GAMES OPEN IN MOSCOW 5 JULY

LD052052 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1720 GMT on 5 July carries a 2 hour and 28 minute relay of the opening at the Goodwill Games in Moscow's Lenin Stadium.

The opening scene is of spectators in the stands at the stadium. At 1728 GMT Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko, Nikolay Ryzhkov and other leaders enter the stadium and take their places. The announcer says: "On the stadium's central stand are Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Sokolov, Biruykova, Dobrynin, Nikonov, Yakovlev and Kapitonov." The front row of the central stands is occupied by the following figures, from left to right: Zaykov, Solomentsev, Ligachev, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Ryzhkov, Vorotnikov, Aliyev, Shevardnadze, Dolgikh, Sokolov, and Demichev. The video also shows Yakovlev, Dobrynin, and Biryukova entering the central stand.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT lists the leaders in attendance and adds: "A party and government delegation of the DPRK led by Kim Hwan, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, is present." No other delegation is mentioned.

At 1735 GMT Gorbachev delivers his 8-minute speech welcoming the participants. Following Gorbachev's address, children put on a performance of dancing and gymnastics. At 1808 GMT the announcer on the public address system welcomes children from the United States and greets Jane Smith, Samantha Smith's mother. She is shown holding hands with Katya Lycheva, who visited the United States on a friendship mission representing Soviet children. A singer performs while a line of children with Jane Smith look on. Next, a group of children mount the steps to the central stand and present bouquets to the leaders.

At 1832 GMT the stadium is darkened. A mosaic panel shows the outline of a nuclear bomb which is overlaid with a white cross cancelling it out. The words "Hiroshima" and "Nagasaki" appear on the board, followed by an emblem of the dove of peace.

At 1840 GMT various space themes are displayed. The mosaic shows a portrait of Gagarin, followed by the Intercosmos symbol. Then two balloons suspended over the stadium, representing the Apollo and Soyuz spacecraft, join up, in a reenactment of the U.S.-Soviet joint space mission.

At 1850 GMT two cars enter the stadium carrying U.S. astronaut Thomas Stafford and Soviet cosmonauts Aleksey Leonov and Valeriy Kubasov.

At 1934 GMT Marat Granov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, speaks into the microphone and orders the flag of the Goodwill Games be brought into the stadium. At 1938 GMT Granov declares the Goodwill Games open. The USSR national anthem is then played. Various athletic and gymnastic displays continue until the relay concludes at 1945 GMT.

Gorbachev Address

LD051804 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1720 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Speech by Mikhail Gorbachev at the opening of the Goodwill Games at Lenin Stadium -- live]

[Text] Esteemed participants in and guests of the Goodwill Games, dear Muscovites, comrades: On behalf of the USSR Government and the Soviet people, I cordially greet envoys of almost 70 countries who have come to this great international festival, a festival of sport, youth and peace! [applause]

The very name of these competitions is profoundly symbolic. It is manifestations of goodwill that are needed in relations between people and nations, states and governments today, more than ever before. Good will opens borders, makes it possible to resolve the vital problems of our time. Whatever distances divide us, people of earth, and whatever the differences between our convictions and lifestyles, we must come together, talk, argue and vie with one another in honest competition. This always helps create an atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation. Otherwise earth cannot be saved from the lurking catastrophe.

I want to note with satisfaction that the games were made possible first and foremost by the joint efforts of the sports organizations, business circles and public of the Soviet Union and the United States of America. They decided to put an end to the abnormal situation in which Soviet and American athletes have not competed together in major international events for 10 years now. It is a good sign. We believe that meaningful contacts between representatives of our two countries should develop and grow stronger in other areas as well.

Sport is the ambassador of peace. I hope that the Goodwill Games, too, will become an event not only in the sport life but also in the improvement of the international atmosphere. To do so, they have a good sociopolitical background. They are taking place in the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations. The Soviet Union has done a good deal to make the year 1986 a year of peace. Our peace initiatives are intended to prepare the ground to start reversing the dangerous race toward the abyss and turning it around the opposite direction toward disarmament.

So we are expecting a serious reply from those in whom responsibility has been vested and who should at long last listen to protests against the arms race, resounding even louder on all continents.

We welcome in your person, esteemed foreign athletes and guests, the peoples of those countries which sent you here. The participation of representatives of such a large number of states in the sports festival is evidence that the ideas of peace and mutual understanding are shared and cherished by people in every part of the globe.

The future belongs to young people, as everyone knows. We should hand over to them the baton of peace rather than the torch of war. We hope that the games held in Moscow will contribute to the international unity of young people on a peaceful, democratic basis. The spirit of rivalry and struggle should remain only in the sports arenas. That is why the motto of these games is "From friendship in sport to peace on earth." [applause]

Sport is the joy of conquering new heights, a source of health, high spirits and human longevity in creative endeavor. That is why physical culture and sport are so admired in our country and have become a part and parcel of our social life.

While in the USSR, you will be able to see for yourselves the intense creative activity of the Soviet people. We are tackling the large-scale tasks set by the 27th party congress so as to improve human well-being, promote the harmonious development of the individual and meet the cultural, intellectual and material needs of Soviet people. We know that the only road to this goal is the road of dedicated and inspired work under conditions of lasting peace. We need peace, everyone needs peace. [applause]

Our country has more than once played host to participants in major competitions. The 22nd Olympic games opened at this very site 6 years ago. This time, too, the Soviet people will do everything possible to ensure that the stay of the athletes and guests of the Goodwill Games in the USSR become a vivid and memorable event of their lives.

I greet you anew! Let us wish a good start to the Goodwill Games. Let us wish new achievements to the participants in the games and vigor, happiness and labor and peace to all those present! [applause]

Press Conference Held

LD041048 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- The Goodwill Games convincingly demonstrate that, on having united, we can together work for the good of mankind, for the good of peace. This thought was expressed today at a news conference, devoted to the opening of the games, by chairman of the Organising Committee, chairman of the State Sport Committee of the USSR Marat Gramov, and president of the TBS Television Company Ted Turner (USA).

The Goodwill Games should be considered as the sport symbol of the International Year of Peace. By their participation in the sport festival the delegations of almost 70 states will contribute to the elevated atmosphere now prevailing in Moscow. About 3,000 athletes from five continents will appear in 20 events of the programme. The Goodwill Games will have a special place among major international competitions of recent years due, in the first place, to their inherent idea of strengthening cooperation and understanding. The Goodwill Games are a real reflection of the Geneva spirit and the summit talks between Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

In a message of greeting to the participants and guests of the Goodwill Games, which was read out at the news conference, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar wished success to those taking part in the games and stressed that the need for international cooperation was now greater than ever.

The participants in the games will include such well-known athletes as Carl Lewis, Edwin Moses and Willie Banks of the United States, Uve Honn and Heike Drechsler of the German Democratic Republic, Stefka Kostadinova of Bulgaria, Sergey Bubka, Yuriy Sedykh, Natalya Lisovskaya and Igor Paklin of the Soviet Union, and many others.

It became known at the last moment that the U.S. Defence Department did not allow the team of boxers -- military personnel -- to go to Moscow. The department's spokesman noted in a press release that U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger had read the release. The American organizers, TBS, were trying to do everything possible so that the American boxers arrive in Moscow.

The participants in the news conference replied to questions put by journalists.

SUPREME SOVIET GREET'S REAGAN ON FOURTH OF JULY

PMO41705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[Text] To His Excellency Ronald W. Reagan, President of the United States of America.

Esteemed Mr President,

On the U.S. national holiday -- Independence Day -- please accept congratulations and wishes for prosperity for the American people in conditions of peace and security.

Such conditions can only be reliably ensured for all states and peoples by means of practical actions aimed at the complete elimination everywhere of nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction, the prevention of an arms race in space, the strengthening of peace and tranquillity in all regions of the globe, and the development of all-around cooperation.

We call on the United States to join us in efforts to create a universal system of international security in accordance with the vital interests of the Soviet and American peoples and all peoples of the planet.

[Signed] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

U.S. EMBASSY HOSTS FOURTH OF JULY RECEPTION

PMO51608 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Holiday"]

[Text] On 4 July, A. Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the Independence Day national holiday.

The reception was attended by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR Deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

COMMENTARIES VIEW FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS

U.S. Policies Denounced

LD042320 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 4 TASS -- A grand political show -- the Independence Day celebrations -- is being staged in the largest city of the United States of America. Timed for this date is also -- ahead of schedule -- the celebration of the centenary of the Statue of Liberty -- "Miss Liberty" -- which had been presented to the United States by France and installed on Bedloe's Island at the entrance to New York Harbour.

President Reagan, accompanied by a large retinue, arrived from Washington and President Francois Mitterrand of France came from Paris to attend the ceremony of the relighting of the torch in the hand of the statue which has been newly-restored after capital repairs.

Thousands of ships, yachts and boats from 14 countries and millions of guests and tourists have flocked to New York. "The festivities on the occasion of the centenary of the Statue of Liberty", comments the Paris newspaper LE MONDE, "are taking place in a truly American style, on a grand scale. But to the Americans the celebrations have become yet another cause for the display of chauvinism. No one even mentions that the statue was a gift from France."

On the eve of departure for New York, Reagan signed two high-sounding proclamations which in every key extol the "promised land" where everyone ostensibly lives under conditions of freedom and welfare. However, the declarations, as was to be expected, lacked room for admitting that the so-called freedoms, equal opportunity and human rights in American "welfare society" are the property of few. To millions of Americans the gala celebrations under the shadow of the Statue of Liberty are a taunting gibe at their plight.

[Words indistinct] Americans and are subjected to racial discrimination. Genocide is practised against the native people of America -- the American Indians.

A day prior to the celebrations, the Department of Labour announced that the number of jobless in the country in June had been more than 8.4 million. According to the date of trade unions, not less than 11 million Americans are now destitute of the right to work. The Reagan administration's policy of merciless slashing of social appropriations in favour of an unbridled augmentation of expenditures for the arms race has resulted in a rapid impoverishment of broad masses of people.

According to the public [words indistinct] "common cause", 32 million people in the United States now drag out a miserable existence below the officially established "poverty line". Almost five million of them do not even have roofs over their heads. The system which is praised in the President's proclamations has devitalized all those people and flung them out into the street.

It is above all, military-industrial monopolies that really feel free in America. They derive billions-worth profits from the manufacture of weapons of destruction, pumping the money of the American tax-payers into their money-boxes through the military budget. The White House has requested an unprecedented military budget amounting to 320,000 million dollars for next fiscal year.

Full freedom of action has been given to the CIA, FBI and other secret services of the USA in the persecution of differently-minded citizens -- first of all those who openly come out against Washington's anti-popular militarist course -- as well as the fighters for civil rights, trade-union and public-spirited activists. According to the press and democratic organizations, thousands of political prisoners languish in American jails. At the FBI headquarters in Washington alone, dossiers and finger-prints of more than 35 million citizens of the country are kept.

President Reagan has proclaimed that the American "flame of liberty" is ostensibly "a beacon of hope, a light unto the nations". In actual fact it has become the symbol of state terrorism. Washington practises armed piracy against sovereign countries and peoples within the framework of the aggressive doctrine of "neo-globalism". None other than the United States trampled upon the sovereignty of tiny Grenada, bombarded the populated localities of Lebanon from the main battery of the battleship New Jersey, barbarously bombed peaceful Libyan cities at night, and are busy stirring up regional conflicts in Asia, in the Middle East and in Latin America. [passage indistinct]

Bovin on U.S. 'Chauvinism'

LD062007 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Jul 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Excerpts] [Bovin] Now a little about America. Throughout all of this week they have been having some big celebrations over there in the United States. On Friday, Americans celebrated the 210th anniversary of their independence and the 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty. As far as the statue is concerned they were a little bit too soon -- that anniversary is due to fall on 28 October. But, as you know, in view of the fact that there are going to be elections in the fall, the decision was made to bring these two holidays together:

[Vadim Lobachenko -- identified from screen caption] This statue is regarded as a symbol of New York, one of the most respected features of America: the lady -- as New Yorkers call the Statue of Liberty -- doubtless on account of the majestic appearance that French sculptor Frederick Auguste Bartholdi imparted to his gigantic creation 100 years ago.

Big business has made available considerable sums of money for the restoration of the statue and in return have received the right to use images of the statue in advertising their products. According to figures contained in the American press they have earned many hundreds of millions of dollars in doing so. It would seem that there is absolutely no limit to the exploitation of the Statue of Liberty in advertising. The same holds true for common sense. "Two great symbols of America" runs one of these advertisements -- and side by side are pictures of Oscar Mayer's sausages and the Statue of Liberty, leaving one in absolutely no doubt at all about which symbols are being referred to.

[Bovin] The verse that is inscribed on the Statue of Liberty was written by a Frenchwoman, Emma Lazarus [as heard]. "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free." That is what is written there, and generally speaking, America has indeed rescued many, has put many on their feet, and has given many the chance to catch their breath. Hard-working, energetic people live in America and they have created a first-class technical civilization. As far as technical things are concerned, everything there is going well. But as far as social justice is concerned, as you have been able to see and as you know, things there are a good deal worse. Things are a good deal worse, too, as far as spiritual life and the moral foundations of society are concerned. America, if one is to talk about the main thing, is a place where individualism reigns, where alienation reigns, where people are apart from each other and indifferent to each other. America is a kind of cultivated individualism, the underlining of American exclusiveness. We are the most, the most, and the most.

Here is just a little pointer. An excerpt from one of the anniversary articles by the President. This is what the President says: In compassion and magnanimity we surpass all other countries in the world. Our people have no equal. That's what he says. We have no equal. And that's that. Alexis de Tocqueville, the well-known French historian and politician who lived in America during the last century, wrote a book about American democracy on the basis of his personal observations -- in fact, Americans love to quote him -- but in the book of his, he wrote the following: In their dealings with foreigners, Americans clearly cannot stand the slightest criticism; and at the same time they cannot have enough praise. The slightest sign of approval is pleasing to them. They follow you everywhere in order to receive your praise. If you resist their persistent approaches they praise themselves. That is how it was and that is how it is. During the anniversary days that have passed this week, this self-praise reached monstrous proportions.

It was particularly harmful to the French. For Americans, LE MONDE writes, these festivities became yet another excuse for a display of chauvinism. Nowhere is it mentioned that this statue is a gift from France and was created by a French sculptor. The place of the president at the official ceremonies was a modest one. It is referring to Mitterrand, the president of France, and the only foreign head of state who has currently been invited to New York. The Paris LE MATIN notes in this connection that the ordinary American who does not know that France is the homeland of the Statue of Liberty cannot understand why the French president is attending the ceremony. Well, such is America and one might indeed say "so what," let us pardon a great people its weaknesses, even though they are great weaknesses. Of course one might forgive them, but the fact is that one has to talk to the Americans, one has to negotiate with them, to conduct affairs with them. This is very difficult, and not just because of political reasons, but precisely because these Americans, who are the most this and the most that, are totally incapable of looking at the world through the eyes of others -- and this is very important as far as negotiations are concerned. They are in no way capable of understanding other people's interests. They do not want to understand these interests. Because of this it is very difficult to deal with them.

But let us get back to the President's idea of America -- the most magnanimous, the most compassionate.

This is a great hypocrisy of a kind which we, have long since become accustomed to. It is necessary to list, say, those people that have suffered for decades under the yoke of tyrants and dictators and power-seekers who have been supported, fed, and watered by this selfsame great and compassionate America?

'Militaristic Nuance' Noted

LD051643 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 5 TASS -- The Day of Independence on which the Statue of Liberty was unveiled after the restoration was marked in the United States on July 4 by giant firework displays, ground and air parades. The Reagan administration used Independence Day for kindling chauvinism and hurrah patriotism in the country, turned it into celebration of "American democracy", "renovated" over the years of its rule. President Reagan himself directly participated in the show. He made a speech extolling American "patriotism" and the "way of life". The speech was made from aboard the U.S. Navy's biggest aircraft carrier "John F. Kennedy", and this lent it an overtly militaristic nuance.

The shady sides of "American democracy" were not mentioned either in the President's speech or in speeches by other officials -- 35 million Americans dragging out a miserable existence in poverty, millions of homeless and starving people. It was with a demonstration of protest that the Boston homeless marked the U.S. Independence Day. Our country spends huge sums of money for restoration of the Statue of Liberty, our great symbol. But what about filling this symbol though with some content, said their representative Dennis Coolhane.

The public of the U.S. second biggest city, San Francisco, demanded on Independence Day that the U.S. Government stop oppressing national minorities, that it should terminate persecution of people for political beliefs, that an end be put to inhuman treatment of immigrants and political refugees in the United States.

ZORIN ON CONNECTION BETWEEN SUMMIT, ARMS TALKS

LD060039 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] At the Moscow Press Center, American newsmen have asked me what Moscow thinks of President Reagan's favorable statement about the Soviet Union's latest proposals to reduce nuclear weapons and his mention of an American-Soviet summit. I must admit that this is a hard question to answer. We are pleased of course that the President has finally considered it possible not to reject Soviet proposals out of hand as has always happened before, but to appraise them realistically. This gives rise to some hope. However, in the same statement, Mr Reagan said something that must put us on our guard. Referring to the latest round of talks in Geneva he claimed that the Soviet representatives had shown no interest in a substantial discussion of matters relating to nuclear disarmament. This assertion is more than strange, and to some extent detracts from the constructive tone of what the President said.

The truth is quite the opposite. Washington is well aware of the series of constructive and highly important proposals the Soviet Union has made not only in the past two weeks, but in the months that have elapsed since the Geneva summit. I refer to the Soviet program for the abolition of nuclear weapons in stages over the next 15 years, the Soviet Union's agreement to all types of control including on-site inspection, also our unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and our proposal for a mutual reduction of conventional weapons in a framework of like security.

So far the United States response to all this has been a major series of nuclear tests, accelerated work under the star wars program and a refusal to observe the anti-missile defense treaty. Essentially President Reagan's approving comment on the latest Soviet proposals is Washington's only constructive gesture and this is only verbal. In practical matters Washington has not moved an inch from its old positions. It has not shown any initiative. It has not made any new constructive proposals. Even this positive verbal gesture was largely forced upon it because in Geneva the Soviet delegates in the group on space and the group on strategic weapons and the group on medium-range nuclear weapons have put forward proposals that are detailed, balanced and consider the interests of both sides. These proposals have received support around the world and are seen as constructive in countries allied to the United States.

Nor can the Soviet Union ignore that fact that contradictory sounds have been coming out of Washington. While President Reagan makes constructive statements his defense secretary and certain other high-ranking administration officials say quite the opposite. How is this to be understood? What conclusions must Moscow draw from these contradictory signals? The Soviet Union believes that if Soviet-American relations are to reflect the Geneva spirit and there's to be another summit, serious work is needed to decide on specific practical measures that the two sides would take to slow down the arms race. Just this past week the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said the Soviet Union would only welcome it if Washington began to take a more serious and responsible attitude towards the problem of disarmament. It hoped the American administration would associate itself with the Soviet initiatives and make it possible to hold a summit and hammer out the agreements that the nations hope for.

AFTERMATH OF U.S. LIBYA ATTACK OUTLINED

PM201545 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Jun 86 p 15

[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Igor Belyayev article: "The Action Against Libya"]

[Text] First picture. Washington, the White House lawn. Five people are walking along the side path. In front is the U.S. President's bodyguard, followed by Reagan himself, Weinberger, and two aides. Everyone is smiling. The White House chief is holding a small file with a red cover. It is marked "Secret." The file contains the order signed by the President for the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi...

Second picture. In Washington, 14 April was sinking toward evening when, first, 24 F-111 fighter-bombers, all of those from the 48th tactical aviation squadron, 5 EF-111's specially equipped for electronic reconnaissance, and 28 KC-10 and KC-135 tanker planes rose into the night sky from airfields in the British Isles. Soon, another 16 F-111's were in the air after taking off from the Upper Heyford airfield, planes from the reserve of the American strike group stationed in Britain. Later they were joined by an SR-71 reconnaissance plane. Both planes flew off earlier and the last squadron were armed with laser-guided bombs, including some weighing a ton, and Maverick air-to-surface missiles. All set a course for Tripoli and Benghazi...

Third picture. The leaders of the U.S. Congress are assembled in a room in the White House. They look worried. They are all looking at the President, who has just come in. Why has he invited them here?

In order to inform the legislators, only 3 hours before the strike against Libya, about operation El Dorado Canyon, which is in full swing! This code name was given by the Pentagon, which this time cast aside all caution. Secretary of State G. Shultz is waiting for something with undisguised alarm. A storm from the legislators, perhaps? It did not come, although the April act by the United States against Libya was an act of war...

The decision to bomb Tripoli and Benghazi was made in the White House as if it were a question of "self-defense." Even during the process of adoption of the decision the purposes of the war were constantly being "clarified." First of all, people in the White House operations room spoke of "punishing" Libya for its connivance with "international terrorism," although Libya had resolutely condemned such terrorism. Not a single one of the "terrorist" training camps supposedly existing on the territory of the Libyan Jamahiriya was named, and their location was not specified although the CIA supposedly knew the exact locations of such camps...

Then they spoke of destroying the "ill-intentioned" regime that exists in Libya, which pursues a policy that does not suit the United States. It all ended with the task of killing Colonel al-Qadhafi. All 16 1-ton bombs were dropped on his personal residence in the Bab al-'Aziziyah barracks near Tripoli.

What was this -- a repetition of Grenada? The state terrorism condemned by the world community? Or a settling of scores known only to Washington with the Libyan leader? Neither. Reagan's war against Libya is something more dangerous. Grenada, as time showed, was only a U.S. statement of intent to resolve any problems causing concern to the United States in the modern world by force alone. A statement of intent, and nothing more! Whereas the war against Libya was a demonstration of the present American Administration's readiness to go further.

They are trying to impose on us, as well as on the rest of the world, a new, unlawful concept of "coexistence." Its essence is that in future, in order to achieve its goals, the United States will not shrink from using bombers when the need arises. Wherever it may be, in whatever region of the globe. And that on each occasion the choice of the target, the means of reaching it, and the timing of the start of wars which may be "local," but which always have far-reaching tasks, is for the U.S. President. And him alone!

You will agree that the "Libyan precedent," which was created before our very eyes, does not resemble Grenada. It should be described as a formal anomaly, a deliberate departure from all the norms of coexistence generally acknowledged in the world community.

In giving the order for a war against Libya, President Reagan decided that he would teach the Arabs a lesson and push them into obeying the United States. Both the "radical" regimes of Damascus and Aden and the conservative rulers of Riyadh, Amman, Kuwait, and Cairo. Too often in the last 2 or 3 years, in Washington's opinion, the kings, presidents, and amirs of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, South Yemen, Egypt, and Kuwait have taken decisions at variance with "vitally important" American interests...

Moreover Washington had decided to test the degree of willingness of the U.S. NATO allies to follow its line in future.

An anti-Soviet perspective can also be perceived in Reagan's war. Let me remind you that not long before the bombings of Tripoli and Benghazi two American warships perpetrated a flagrant act of provocation off the coast of the Crimea, after which they took part in the war against Libya. A chance "continuation" of the provocation that had begun? I think not. The U.S. President wanted to demonstrate, albeit indirectly, that he is not frightened even by...the Soviet Union!

Reagan's battle with Al-Qadhafi had a kind of "super objective" -- demonstrate the President's popularity in the United States, despite his reluctance to respond to Soviet initiatives either on disarmament, space, nuclear explosions, or the Mediterranean. At the same time to probe the mood of antiwar forces and movements throughout the world and their determination to react.

Did Reagan achieve his aim in Libya? Certainly not. Al-Qadhafi is alive, and is not intimidated by the might of the West's modern war machine that was unleashed on him. He continues to oppose the United States and Israel and firmly intends to continue the policy that meets his country's national interests.

It is very interesting that the CIA and other American special services, preparing for war against Libya, submitted to the administration as long ago as June 1984 a top secret report (of 29 pages!) on "vulnerable points" in that Arab country. The report also gives a portrait of the Libyan leader. In particular, it points out that Colonel al-Qadhafi is an "intelligent, reasonable politician." The report noted: No actions designed to stimulate the fall of the Libyan leader will succeed. Reagan's closest advisers thought differently, and miscalculated!

What about Reagan's lesson to the Arabs? Let me remind you that in recent years unity of action in the Arab world and the Palestinian resistance movement practically came to nothing. American and Israeli experts on the Near East were rubbing their hands -- Camp David had worked! Separatism instead of the Arabs, former unity -- for some time, that is what has been quoted on the political stock markets of the United States and Western Europe! The well-known Amman agreement on cooperation between Jordan and the present PLO leadership in resolving the Palestinian problem first and foremost through separate talks with the United States and Israel was one outcome of the Camp David principles.

Neither Syria nor the other opponents of separatism has yet succeeded in restoring unity on an anti-imperialist basis, and of course, the United States and Israel take advantage of this fact. Both the American and the Israeli special services do so, cunningly manipulating the Palestinians' so-called "terrorism." In recent months, Libyan and Arab "terrorism" too. In the interests of the United States and Israel, of course. That is the solution to the "free masonry" approach to the problem of "international terrorism" that has emerged recently, when powerful forces in America and Western Europe, preferring to remain in the shadow, find a deterioration in the Near East necessary and even advantageous.

The term will not mislead anyone. In order to make use of "international terrorism" -- regardless of what label is pinned to it in each specific case (yesterday the "Red Brigades," today the Palestinians or Arabs) -- in recent months the "strong of this world" on both sides of the Atlantic have more frequently brought into play various secret societies, including Masonic lodges, in order to achieve their own objectives. For these people, the main thing is to provide the idea and suggest a plan of action. The execution is up to the relevant special services, even at the cost of the lives of American, British, and French hostages seized in Lebanon, who have paid for any operation that is designed to strengthen anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian sentiments. The purpose of the manipulation of "terrorism" has been one and the same every time -- to impose on the Arabs a capitulation which excludes the possibility of a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

A highly significant fact became known in Rome in May of this year. Back in the fall of 1973 Italian counterintelligence decided to monitor the activity of a suspicious group of Arabs. While listening to one of the tapes, General A. Viviani, who at the time was one of the leaders of the special service in question, said in an interview for the weekly PANORAMA, "We heard the voice of a man with a Tuscan accent. Addressing one of the Arabs, he said: 'Do not forget I am the chief of the Italian secret service.' Devil take it! Who is that, I thought ... We investigated and found that the 'braggart' was none other than ... Gelli." Well, more than enough has been written about the P-2 master's links with the special services of many Western countries. From this passage quoted from PANORAMA it transpires that even then, in 1973, Licio Gelli had active contacts with certain Arabs who carried out the orders of his Masonic lodge. Logically, it is not difficult to conclude that its contacts and ties expanded in subsequent years ...

The foisting of capitulation on the Arabs is inconceivable without the existence of Arab unity. Let me remind you that just the one decision by the pan-Arab summit conference in Fes on a Near East settlement, adopted a few days after the appearance of President Reagan's so-called "peace plan" on 1 September 1982, condemned the American initiative to failure. In its wake, the Israeli-Lebanese (1983) and Amman (1985) agreements ended in fiasco. The "Fes plan," which coincides largely with the well-known Soviet proposals aimed at achieving a just peace in the Near East, has not lost its positive significance to this day. Now, after Reagan's war against Libya, it has, it seems to me, gained a "second wind." Was not M. Thatcher's surprise visit to Israel necessary in order to torpedo it? London surely cannot believe that the "Palestinian factor," which remains the kingpin of a Near East settlement, is already buried ...

The Arabs unanimously condemned the monstrous, flagrantly anti-Arab aggressive act by the United States. Many of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's opponents came out on Libya's side, which Washington did not expect at all. Even very cautious Arab politicians could not tolerate the unprecedented insult to their national dignity. This was the first time the United States had gone to war against an Arab state. Now that the precedent has been created, it could happen again ...

People in Saudi Arabia made no secret of King Fahd's great displeasure at the U.S. action. Of course, this does not mean that Riyadh is yet ready to revise its "special relationship" with the United States. But people there gave serious thought to events. Let me remind you of another event. The United States three times (!) proposed to President Mubarak a "joint" war against Libya. Under the American scenario six Egyptian divisions were to perform offensive operations along the entire length of the Egyptian-Libyan border. Reagan was very keen to turn Egypt into a stick to wave against the Arabs! He almost seemed to be achieving his objective. Egyptian troops were already being drawn up on Libya's border.

At the last moment Mubarak refused to cooperate in this suicidal undertaking. Although the Egyptian president realized how hard it would be for him to resist the U.S. pressure. Flagrant, gross pressure immediately followed. Remember the mutiny in the special Egyptian security forces last February? The Americans "did not prevent" it. Having helped to set up these forces under Al-Sadat, they had the opportunity to do so. The rising, involving shooting and destruction, was a warning to Mubarak -- disregarding U.S. requests is dangerous. And war minister General Abu Ghazalah, who rapidly gave the order to replace the suddenly "unreliable" units of security forces in Cairo with Army subunits, was also warned ...

Anti-Arabism in the United States had never before reached comparable heights as after the April bombing of Libya. The point is not only that Reagan was supported by 70 percent of Americans. The explosion of chauvinism in the U.S. Congress led to something quite unexpected -- the American legislators' insulting refusal to agree to the sale of weapons worth \$354 million to Saudi Arabia. To the closest U.S. partner in the Near East! This slap in the face to King Fahd was administered by those who, as it seemed to his majesty only recently, should have voted for the deal.

By eliminating Col al-Qadhafi, President Reagan intended, at last, to urge on the creation of a "buffer against Soviet expansionism" in the Near East. Gambling mainly on Israel, of course. And he has come to feel that the chances of the "buffer" appearing are, as before, nil! Even for the ultra-conservative rulers of Arab states, after the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi it became clearer that American policy in the region is becoming increasingly anti-Arab. They are now frantically seeking alternative economic, political, and military gambles. The sole exception so far is Jordan ...

What about Western Europe? After 15 April, curious processes emerged there too. In the fifties and sixties American presidents very much wanted the NATO allies to feel as equal partners of the United States. Reagan, however, considers them all but clients. They were not consulted about the forthcoming military action. At the last moment it was suggested imperiously that they play along with the American generals. As a result only Britain supported Reagan. France and Spain refused to allow the American F-111 bombers to overfly their territory, making it clear that they were against an adventure that could bring war close to their borders.

The other European NATO allies of the United States, whatever their attitude to Col al-Qadhafi may have been, conducted themselves with restraint, realizing that the inevitable consequences of the raid on Libya could hit their countries first and foremost.

And what happened? Anti-Americanism was stepped up even in Britain. "At one rally I saw them burning an American flag as a protest against what they (the Americans) did in Libya," a 17-year-old student from Cambridge reported. The definition "U.S. terrorism" appeared in the GUARDIAN. Two out of three Britons did not approve of the U.S. action. Something new emerged there -- "anti-Reaganism."

Only a few hours before the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi Italian Prime Minister B. Craxi called on General Walters, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, who had suddenly appeared in Rome, to examine the question of a NATO conference to discuss the problem of "terrorism": discuss, not bomb -- that is what was behind this step by Craxi, who had been left basically in ignorance by the Americans, which did not improve the mood of the Italian head of government.

In Tokyo, where the leaders of the seven most developed countries of the West and Japan had gathered, they confined themselves to repeating general arguments about "international terrorism." Reagan did not risk trying to impose his concept of "coexistence" on the "Seven."

The Soviet Union's position regarding the U.S. war against Libya and all its highly dangerous consequences was also completely unexpected in Washington. People there took a long time to recover from the realization that as a result of this aggressive act the forthcoming American-Soviet summit meeting had become more problematic.

Everyone in the United States and Western Europe who carefully observes the Soviet Union's policy in the Near East has undoubtedly noted, and people have even written, that its support for Libya and Syria and for all the Arabs in the present complex events has added a very difficult element to the situation that has arisen for Washington. The Arabs still have someone to turn to for help at the "moment of truth" that the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi represented for them. The Soviet-Libyan and Soviet-Syrian talks held recently almost simultaneously in Moscow, with the accent not only on further strengthening cooperation, including defense cooperation, had one important peculiarity. They took place in the conditions of a crisis situation in the Near East. In light of what had emerged during the armed aggression against Libya. They served to rebuff threats both from the United States and from Israel. In these conditions the Soviet Union is the only great power to be on the side of the Arabs' just cause. I am convinced that after the Libya-Syria week in Moscow people in both Washington and Tel Aviv have something to think about ...

As for the antiwar movements, they by no means froze from the fear Reagan wanted to instill with the raid on Libya. The concern for the future of world peace was strengthened markedly after the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi. It is not impossible that one reason why the explosion of anti-Sovietism after the accident at the Chernobyl AES was on an unprecedented scale was that the United States very much wanted to use another anti-Soviet fuss to distract attention from the Libya fiasco.

One final remark. Reagan is wrong to ignore his great predecessors. Jefferson noted in a letter: "War is a far greater punishment for him who unleashes it than for him who is punished." I think Jefferson, the third President of the United States, was giving a prophetic warning to the present White House incumbent ...

BEIJING CONFERENCE URGES NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

PM061624 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Session Ends"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jul -- A closing session of the International Council of the World Conference on "Religion for Peace" adopted an open letter to the conference's regional, government, and local sections urging them to strengthen the resolve of all believers to achieve total and general disarmament. The letter says that it is essential to conclude a treaty on a total nuclear test ban and the prevention of the militarization of space.

The session was attended by more than 100 religious figures and observers from 30 of the world's countries and regions and 41 religious organizations including a delegation of the Russian Orthodox Church headed by Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Galich.

XINHUA CRITICIZES U.S. AID FOR CONTRAS

PM061811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov dispatch: "Washington Must Bear the Responsibility"]

[Text] Beijing -- "Washington Must Bear the Responsibility for the Deterioration of the Situation in Central America" is the title of a XINHUA commentary which resolutely protests the approval by the U.S. House of Representatives of the 100 million dollars of aid to the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua requested by President Reagan.

In the agency's view, this step by the United States represent overt interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs and has evoked portests both in the United States itself and abroad.. Regan's support for the "contras" will undoubtedly aggravate the already strained relations between the United States and Nicaragua. During the debate on the bill Secretary of State Shultz declared that if the White House request was not approved, he could not rule out the possibility of U.S. troops being sent to Nicaragua.

The dissatisfaction expressed by a number of Latin American countries, the agency further notes, indicates that the U.S. Government's actions are discouraging the Contadora group which has achieved certain success in its quest for a peaceful settlement over the past 3 years. "In helping the 'contras'," the commentary emphasizes, "Washington opposes peace and therefore must bear the responsibility for the deterioration of the situation in Central America."

DEVALUATION OF CHINESE YUAN NOTED

LD060648 Moscow TASS in English 0522 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing July 5 TASS -- According to a report of the XINHUA agency, the Chinese people's Bank has decided to devalue the Yuan -- the main money unit of the PRC -- as against the foreign currencies by 15.8 percent.

This measure, the agency said, has been necessitated by the effort to improve the country's foreign trade balance and further invigorate her export policy.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON DPRK ARMS PROPOSAL

LD031015 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- Following is the full text of the statement by the Foreign Ministry of the USSR:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has issued a statement proposing that the Korean Peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone. The DPRK, which recently joined the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, has now unilaterally proclaimed the renunciation of the testing, production, importation and deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory, and the prohibition of their transit via the republic's territory, air space and territorial waters.

The DPRK Government has called on the United States to stop the introduction of nuclear weapons into South Korea, to reduce stage by stage all the weapons deployed there and to give up the plans of using nuclear weapons in Korea. The DPRK's readiness was also expressed to start talks with the U.S. and South Korea on these issues.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this new peace initiative. It is a manifestation of the sincere striving of the leadership and the people of the DPRK towards lessening tension and strengthening peace in the Far East and throughout the world. The proposal, worked out in Pyongyang, would eliminate in the event of its consistent and full implementation a serious potential breeding ground of a nuclear conflict and would become a substantial contribution to consolidating the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime.

The DPRK's constructive step is being viewed in the Soviet Union as logical continuation of socialist Korea's consistent peace efforts directed at achieving a withdrawal of the American troops from South Korea, replacing the armistice in Korea with a peace agreement, drafting a North-South non-attack declaration, ending the practice of conducting large-scale military exercises on the territory of the peninsula, and promoting a peace dialogue between the two parts of Korea.

The DPRK's initiative is yet another vivid example of the socialist countries' readiness for an active search for ways of nuclear disarmament so as to traverse their part of the road in resolving the problem of ensuring security in Asia.

The Foreign Ministry of the USSR declares on the Soviet leadership's instruction that the Soviet Union wholly backs the latest proposal by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

ALIYEV, DPRK VISITOR EXCHANGE DINNER SPEECHES

PM041225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 2 July the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Soviet Government held a dinner in the Kremlin in honor of the party and government delegation from the DPRK headed by Kim Hwan, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the WPK Central Committee. The delegation has arrived in our country to participate in ceremonies devoted to the 25th anniversary of the USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The Soviet side was represented by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials.

Welcoming the guests, G.A. Aliyev stressed that facts and life itself confirm more vividly and with greater force ~~that relations~~ between the USSR and socialist Korea are developing fruitfully and effectively on a large multi-faceted scale. Our collaboration is becoming more and more dynamic, effective, and trusting. This is a firm and, in our opinion, irreversible trend that is growing stronger with every passing day. A normal trend for the socialist community, it irrefutably reaffirms the profound vitality and immense political importance of our treaty, which was concluded in 1961. Our friendly relations are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The political unity and cooperation between the CPSU and the WPK are indisputably the core of these fraternal relations.

In accordance with the spirit and letter of the treaty our countries actively consult each other on all important international questions.

Today we can state with satisfaction and pride that the Soviet-Korean treaty has been an important instrument in maintaining stability and security in the Far East for 25 years. The exacerbation of tension in this enormous region in recent years arouses common concern among us. The USSR, as a major Asian and Pacific power, has put forward a whole string of constructive ideas aimed at ensuring peace and security in Asia through the collective efforts of all interested parties. The reduction of tension on the Korean Peninsula, the holding of a constructive and fruitful North-South dialogue, and the creation of favorable realistic conditions for the peaceful democratic unification of Korea without outside interference would, in our common opinion, be a substantive step along the road to improving the situation in Asia.

This is the aim of the DPRK'S enterprising and peace-loving diplomacy. Anyone able to view the living reality without prejudice cannot fail to see that the DPRK'S demand that U.S. troops -- which are the main barrier in the way of developing inter-Korean dialogue -- be withdrawn from the south of the peninsula is entirely fair and justifiable.

The CPSU and the Soviet state actively and persistently support the DPRK'S vigorous and persistent struggle to ease tension on the peninsula and reunite the motherland on a peaceful democratic basis. The recent statement by the republic's government which calls for the Korean Peninsula to be turned into a nuclear-free peace zone is a reaffirmation of the DPRK'S peace-loving line. We welcome this important constructive initiative and are prepared to give all possible support to its implementation.

Our unswerving course for peace serves as convincing evidence that peace is really a socialist ideal.

However, the U.S. Administration, rejecting all peace-loving initiatives, is continuing to strive to achieve military superiority over socialism.

The Soviet Union, together with the DPRK, all the fraternal socialist states, and all the planet's peace-loving forces, G.A. Aliyev said in conclusion, will continue to act openly, honestly, vigorously, and constructively in defending and strengthening universal peace.

In his speech of reply Kim Hwan called the conclusion of the treaty 25 years ago an event of historic importance in the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Our party and government, he stressed, are profoundly satisfied at the joint support and cooperation between the peoples of the two states in line with the document's purpose. Strengthening and developing Korean-Soviet friendship from generation to generation is the unshakable policy of the WPK and the government and the people's unchanging will. Our people will continue to treasure friendship and cohesion with the fraternal Soviet people -- a reliable ally -- and make every effort to further strengthen that friendship and cohesion.

The delegation head expressed profound satisfaction at the opportunity given him to familiarize himself with the Soviet people's successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Under the leadership of the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the guest noted, our people are now conducting a vigorous struggle to accelerate the building of socialism and communism in the DPRK and to implement the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

May I take this opportunity to express gratitude yet again to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people for giving our people material assistance and moral support during the fatherland liberation war and in the difficult years of postwar restoration and construction and for currently expressing unwavering support for and solidarity with our people in their struggle to implement the great program of socialist building and the reunification of the motherland.

Currently, the speaker went on to state, the United States is openly whipping up the arms race in an attempt to exert "strong-arm" pressure on socialism. The CPSU and the Soviet Government have put forward numerous constructive proposals aimed at maintaining and strengthening world-wide peace and security and are making every effort to implement those proposals. We pay tribute to that and actively support peace-loving initiatives aimed at easing the international situation as a whole.

The guest went on to point out that the present, tense situation requires further cohesion from the DPRK and Soviet peoples on the basis of class allied relations and the strengthening in every possible way of the cohesion of the socialist countries, the international communist movement, and all people of goodwill. In strengthening allied relations with the fraternal Soviet people, he noted, we are reliably defending revolutionary gains and security from imperialist aggression. Whatever difficulties that may be in our way are incapable of halting the progress of the two countries' peoples, which are struggling jointly for a common cause. Korean-Soviet friendship will live forever, Kim Hwan said in conclusion.

The dinner was held in a friendly atmosphere.

GROMYKO, ZAYKOV TALK WITH DPRK DELEGATION

PM041339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 86 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report under general heading "Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 2 July A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met in the Kremlin with a DPRK party and government delegation headed by Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

The delegation has arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to take part in the measures being held to mark the 25th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK. The delegation includes Kim Chae-yol, minister of forestry, Kim Kwang-chin, vice minister of the DPRK Armed Forces, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

During the talk, the two sides noted with deep satisfaction the great significance of the 1961 Soviet-Korean treaty for the progressive development of USSR-DPRK relations. In the 25 years that the treaty has been in force, the traditional friendship of the Soviet and Korean peoples has passed the test of time and risen to a new level. The two countries' cooperation has widened and deepened considerably and their collaboration in socialist creation and in the international arena has become more active.

On behalf of the DPRK leadership and people, Kim Hwan expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government and people for their active support for his country's just struggle for the building of socialism and the preservation of peace in Korea.

A.A. Gromyko and L.N. Zaykov stated that the Soviet Union, guided by the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, will continue to do everything possible to ensure that Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation grow stronger and are enriched with new content for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of further strengthening socialism's international positions.

The guests were informed of the progress in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the next tasks of the party and people, which were discussed by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

Kim Hwan noted that the DPRK leadership highly assesses the foreign policy initiatives of the 27th CPSU Congress and the program documents it adopted, and views with great satisfaction the implementation of the tasks set by the congress.

An exchange of opinions took place on ways of further widening and deepening bilateral relations and increasing collaboration in all spheres. It was stressed that the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by a DPRK party and government delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song and the subsequent Soviet-Korean summit-level talks gave new impetus to the strengthening of Soviet-Korean friendship.

Particular emphasis was placed on the importance of joint actions by the socialist countries developing and nonaligned states, the international communist and workers movement, and all democratic and antiwar forces to preserve and consolidate peace, curb the nuclear arms race, and prevent the militarization of space. This idea was emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress, which was delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

Kim Hwan drew attention to the fact that the United States is turning South Korea into a nuclear missile bridgehead on the Asian Continent and giving multifaceted assistance in equipping the South Korean Army.

A.A. Gromyko and L.N. Zyakov stressed that the Soviet Union is invariably in solidarity with the course of the WPK and the DPRK Government aimed at achieving the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis without outside interference.

The talk took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

Taking part in the meeting were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; army general Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and V.C. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department.

SOLOVYEV-LED DELEGATION TRAVELS TO DPRK

Seen Off by Dolgikh

LD040852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] A USSR party and governmental delegation headed by Comrade Solovyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Leningrad Obkom first secretary, departed Moscow for Pyongyang today to participate in events devoted to the 25th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and DPRK, at the invitation of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and the DPRK Administrative Council.

Comrade Fedirko, CPSU Central Committee member and Krasnoyarsk Kraykom first secretary, Comrade Yazkuliyeu, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, and Comrade Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK, are in the delegation.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Delegation Arrives

LD050551 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0510 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jul (TASS) -- A Soviet party and government delegation headed by Yu F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, arrived today in Pyongyang. At the invitation of the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Administrative Council, the delegation will participate in events dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the USSR and the DPRK. At the airport the visitors were met by Yon Hyon-Muk, first deputy premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, other party and state figures, and representatives of the worker of the DPRK's capital.

Received by Kim Il-song

LD070807 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Kim Il-song, WPK central committee general secretary and DPRK president, received a Soviet party and government delegation today. It is led by Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom. The Soviet delegation is taking part in celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the Friendship Treaty between the USSR and the DPRK.

The head of the Soviet delegation handed Kil Il-song a personal message from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A conversation was held in an atmosphere of fraternity and mutual understanding.

Visits Pyongyang Monuments

LD050902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] A Soviet Party and government delegation led by Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad obkom, which is in Pyongyang to participate in the events dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the USSR-DPRK friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, today laid wreaths at the (Te-son-San) revolutionaries cemetery liberation monument which was erected in Pyongyang in honor of Soviet Army soldiers who fell in the battles to liberate Korea from Japanese colonialism. A wreath was also laid to the monument of Chinese People's volunteers who died fighting the aggression of U.S. imperialism in Korea in 1950-53.

Honored at Reception

LD061546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] A report from Pyongyang has just come through on our teletype, comrades: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government has arranged a reception today in honor of the USSR party and government delegation headed by Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningrad obkom. This delegation is taking part in measures commemorating the 25th anniversary of the signing of the bilateral treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance.

In greeting the guests, Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, stressed that the concluding of the treaty was a historic event in the development of Korean-Soviet relations. This treaty to a significant extent promoted the suppression of imperialists' inflammatory intrigues, the defense of the security of the two countries, and peace in the Far East, in Asia, and in the entire world.

The head of the Soviet delegation cordially greeted the DPRK working people and wished them great new accomplishments in socialist construction and in the struggle for a peaceful unification of the homeland.

The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the Soviet party and government delegation visited Mangyondae and toured the DPRK's largest hydro-engineering structure, the dam built at the entrance to the bay of the city of Nam-p'o; and became acquainted with the work of Pyongyang's main scientific and educational establishment, the people's palace of learning.

In the evening the guests were present at a concert of Korean masters of the arts in the (mantsudae) theater.

DPRK GREETED ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD051511 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 5 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR cordially congratulated in a telegram to Kim Il-song and Kang Song-san the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, the Administrative Council and the entire Korean people on the 25th anniversary of a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the DPRK.

The message reads, inter alia:

"The experience of the past two and a half decades forcefully shows that this treaty is serving well the vital interests of the peoples of the USSR and the DPRK and the cause of strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and the struggle waged by all the peoples against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and for peace and security in the Far East and all over the world."

"The development and broadening of Soviet-Korean contacts, the growing efficiency of Soviet-Korean cooperation in different fields and the ever more concerted actions of our countries in the fulfilment of the program of the struggle against the nuclear threat, for ending the arms race and for comprehensive solutions to the problems of security and cooperation among the countries and peoples of Asia and the Pacific are giving us a sense of great satisfaction," the telegram reads.

"The Soviet Union highly appreciates and constantly supports the peace initiatives of the Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK aimed at ensuring peace and security in Korea and the Far East, at establishing a non-nuclear zone of peace in the Korean peninsula and at achieving the peaceful reunification of the country. The CPSU and the Soviet State will continue to do everything necessary to promote Soviet-Korean friendship and to ensure the further consolidation of our parties, countries and peoples in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism," the message reads.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 5 July adds: "In a reply telegram addressed to Comrades Gorbachev and Gromyko, DPRK leader Comrade Kim Il-song wished the Soviet people still greater successes in their struggle to implement the program mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress in the defense of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world."]

DPRK GREETES RYZHKOV ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD051735 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the DPRK and the USSR, Kang song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a telegram of greetings to Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The greetings express confidence that traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples will steadfastly strengthen and develop in the joint struggle against imperialism for the perfecting of socialism and the construction of communism.

GROMYKO RECEIVES AFGHAN DELEGATION 2 JULY

PM041405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] "We are for a free and independent Afghanistan, we support the policy of non-alignment of the Afghan state. Moscow has repeatedly said so to Washington, London, Paris, and other capitals" -- this idea was emphasized by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during a talk with a delegation of the Afghan National Fatherland Front.

The talk took place in the Kremlin 2 July. The Afghan delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries. The delegation is headed by Abdorrahim Hatef, chairman of the Central Council of the DRA National Fatherland Front and member of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

The delegation includes representatives of various sociopolitical, national, and ethnic strata of Afghan society, including the Supreme Jirga of border tribes and the Islamic clergy, and figures from the front's branches in Herat, Laghman, Nimruz, Gandahar, Helmand, Badakshan, and other provinces of the country.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership A.A. Gromyko warmly welcomed the envoys of the friendly Afghan people and recalled that the great Lenin was present at the birth of the friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. Relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries have assumed new scope since the 1978 April Revolution in Afghanistan. Equal relations between the two states are enshrined in the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

The aims and tasks of the April Revolution, Abdorrahim Hatef stressed, correspond fully with the Afghan people's vital interests. The revolution opened up wide possibilities to build a new society based on the principles of social justice, democracy, and progress. But the Afghan people are having to resolve the historic tasks of creation in complex international conditions, with the democratic country being the target of an imperialist plot. For several years, imperialism and international reaction headed by the United States have been interfering grossly in the internal affairs of this sovereign country. The United States and its hirelings form counterrevolutionary gangs and give them every kind of military and financial assistance, and do everything possible to maintain a tense atmosphere in and around Afghanistan.

On the Soviet side, the Afghan guests were told how the Soviet people are implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions: in the domestic policy sphere, through the acceleration of Soviet society's social and economic development; in the foreign policy sphere, through the struggle to prevent nuclear war, consolidate peace, and put into practice the program for nuclear disarmament by the end of this century set forth in the 15 January Statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in the party congress decisions.

A.A. Gromyko resolutely condemned the undeclared war against Afghanistan and stated that the Soviet Union supports and will continue to support the Afghan people's efforts aimed at defending the country's national sovereignty and strengthening the gains of the April Revolution. The wish was expressed that the National Fatherland Front's struggle may broaden in every way and that new forces may join it, forces which, irrespective of ideological views and religion, desire to see a free and prosperous Afghanistan.

Abdorrahim Hatef, on behalf of the delegation and all the Afghan people, expressed cordial gratitude to the Soviet people for their fraternal assistance in the Afghan people's peaceful labor and for their support in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and internal reaction.

Taking part in the meeting were; on the Soviet side -- P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu. M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister; N.F. Rubtsov, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretariat; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and A.S. Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries; and on the Afghan side -- Habib Mangal, Afghan ambassador to the USSR.

INDIAN ENVOY COMPARES SOVIET, NONALIGNED VIEWS

LD051326 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] New Delhi July 5 TASS -- The non-aligned countries and the USSR have identical or close views of the most important problems of our time, notable politician T.N. Kaul, appointed India's ambassador to the USSR and promoted to the rank of cabinet member, told Indian journalists. This is explained by a common approach to such questions as racism, neo-colonialism, an international economic order, disarmament and peace, he stressed.

T.N. Kaul called for the further development of cultural, scientific, technological and trade contacts between India and the USSR and for even closer contacts between the peoples of the two countries. Non-alignment is not a policy of equidistance, he said, but a policy based on the principles of equality, mutuality, non-intervention and respect for sovereignty and friendship.

T.N. Kaul pointed out the need of having all the countries work for an immediate freeze on the nuclear arms arsenals and for curtailment of the arms race because the question of nuclear disarmament affects the whole world. He urged other countries to follow India's example and renounce the development of own nuclear weapons in order to promote peace.

The newly appointed ambassador criticized the refusal of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to introduce economic sanctions against the Pretoria racist regime.

MARCOS SUPPORTERS SEIZE HOTEL IN MANILLA

LD061411 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 6 TASS -- According to reports of news agencies, army units and detachments of the Marines with a total strength of 350 men, who remain loyal to former President Ferdinand Marcos, have captured today the main hotel in Manila, proclaimed a new cabinet of the country to replace the cabinet of Corazon Aquino. Corazon Aquino herself is currently staying in the country's south, while Salvador Laurel, vice-president and foreign minister of the country, left for a tour of West European countries.

The seizure of the hotel was preceded by a rally attended by nearly 8,000 supporters of Marcos. In their presence Arturo Tolentino, Corazon Aquino's political opponent, read out a letter from Ferdinand Marcos instructing him to head temporarily a new government. One of the former members of the Supreme Court of the Philippines swore in the 76-year-old Tolentino as vice president and acting head of state. Tolentino told the rally that he would perform these functions until Marcos returned, which could happen, as he said, already within the next few days.

LAUREL SAYS PHILIPPINES IN 'NO DANGER'

LD062056 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Philippines Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel, who has arrived in Madrid on an official visit, said he is not going to change the schedule of his tour of West Europe. In connection with reports from Manila about an attempted coup, he said that democracy has become stable in the Philippines and is in no danger. Replying to a question as to whether his government will request clarification from the United States about Marcos' possible actions, the Philippines vice president said: We do not need to turn to the United States to find out what is happening in the Philippines.

AQUINO 'FULLY CONTROLS' SITUATION IN PHILIPPINES

LD070704 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Manila July 7 TASS -- Corazon Aquino, president of the Philippines, has stated that she fully controls the situation in the country and that she took necessary steps for neutralizing the actions of Arturo Tolentino, supporter of the former President Ferdinand Marcos. He made an attempt on Sunday night in Manila to seize power in the country and announced that he was the acting president of the Philippines.

According to C. Aquino, she ordered the command of the Armed Forces which continues to be fully loyal to the government that A. Tolentino and his supporters who captured the hotel "Manila" be isolated.

SHEVARDNADZE ACTIVITIES IN WARSAW REPORTED

Addresses Meeting

PM031529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jul -- The headquarters of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society was the venue 1 July for a meeting between CPSU delegation members E.A. Shevardnadze and A.N. Yakovlev and representatives of enterprises and scientific research organizations cooperating with partners in the Soviet Union. The meeting was attended by M. Orzechowski, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish minister of foreign affairs, and W. Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Opening the meeting, Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, said that cooperation between the USSR and Poland, which has a history of more than 40 years behind it, is the economic foundation stone of People's Poland.

The meeting was addressed by E.A. Shevardnadze. Today's talk, he said, is directly inscribed in the context of the Polish Communists' supreme forum and is indivisible from its thrust, spirit, and emotional content. Our friendly conversation essentially has that same theme and that same goal: economic and social progress and the strengthening of socialism's positions.

The main thing in our view is to make the utmost use of our friendship's potential, to increase its effectiveness, and to incorporate it in the best way in the mechanism of acceleration.

Concluding, E.A. Shevardnadze said: The fraternal countries' strengthening cooperation in the international arena and the further development of their collaboration with all peace-loving states and public forces inspire in us the hope that by our joint efforts we will succeed in breaking a dangerous course of events and emerging onto the path of the achievement of mutually acceptable accords.

E.A. Shevardnadze presented to the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society a friendship cup manufactured by Russian craftsmen.

Meets With Orzechowski

LD031509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 July 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who is taking part in the 10th PZPR Congress, met 3 July with Marian Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of foreign affairs, and other leading officials of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and leading officials of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During an exchange of views certain current international problems were examined, as were bilateral relations of mutual interest. It was noted that in the present complex international situation, the socialist countries are fully determined to actively struggle against the military threat and for the democratization of the whole system of international relations and its radical reorganization on the basis of comprehensive security equal for all. This foreign policy course of the socialist community was again convincingly confirmed in the report delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to the 10th party congress, and in the speech at the congress of Polish Communists by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The two sides registered with satisfaction with activization of coordinated actions by the socialist countries on the international arena. The conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest became an important stage on the way toward further strengthening their cooperation.

The ministers called for a successful conclusion to the first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, and emphasized the importance of the forthcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The aims of détente in Europe would also be served by reaching mutually acceptable accords at the Vienna talks on mutual armed forces and weapons reductions in Central Europe.

The firm intention of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic is to actively strive together with the other fraternal countries for the implementation of a coordinated foreign policy course aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and strengthening general peace.

The conversation passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, typical of relations between the two countries.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1405 GMT on 3 July carries this item and the following significant variation in the last sentence is noted: "The conversation passed in a friendly and frank atmosphere, typical of relations..." ("cordial" reading "frank")]

Departs 4 July

LD041021 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw July 4 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Aleksandr Yakovlev and other members of the CPSU Delegation that took part in the work of the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party at the invitation of the PUWP Central Committee, left here for Moscow today. At the airport they were seen off by members of the Political Bureau, secretaries of the PUWP Central Committee Jozef Czyrek and Tadeusz Porebski and other officials.

Greeted on Return

LD041101 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Aleksandr Yakovlev, other members of the CPSU delegation, returned from Warsaw to Moscow today. The CPSU delegation participated in the work of the 10th congress of the Polish United Workers' Party at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. At the airport the members of the delegations were met by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Solomentsev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Viktor Nikonov, other officials.

YAKOVLEV MEETS WITH PZPR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

LD031142 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0840 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jul (TASS) -- CPSU Central Committee Secretary A.N. Yakovlev, presently participating in the work of the 10th PZPR Congress, visited the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences today. A friendly meeting with the academy's administration and students took place, during which questions of the development of Marxist-Leninist theory and the contribution of the two countries' scientists to the work on topical problems of socialist construction and the international situation were discussed.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV WARSAW FACTORY SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 July carries in its first edition on pages 1 and 2 a report on the speech by General Secretary Gorbachev at the Swierczewski tool factory in Warsaw. The PRAVDA report, under the headline "Speech by M.S. Gorbachev," has been compared with the Moscow Television Service Russian version published in the 2 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, revealing the following variations:

Page F 2, paragraph two, last line reads in PRAVDA: to their work.

Those are the achievements. As for your shortcomings, you know about them better than anyone else. And you are undoubtedly trying to eliminate them. It is our sincere wish that you carry out your planned schemes and enhance the plant's brand name. It is already very high. But one cannot stand still or rest on one's laurels. He who comes to a halt must sooner or later fall.

Taking part in (picking up paragraph six and rewording)

Page F 3, paragraph one, last line reads in PRAVDA: the 10th congress.

On hearing it you feel great satisfaction. Only people who are confident of their own ability can talk about unresolved problems in that way.

And we are (changing wording of paragraph two)

Page F 4, paragraph two, line one has in PRAVDA: "1917" instead of "1970"

Page F 5, paragraph two, line two reads in PRAVDA: of Soviet workers. This is a socialist method of labor organization, which enables workers to feel that they are owners of their enterprise. We heard with (adding sentence)

Page F 7, paragraph two, line five reads in PRAVDA: these summer days, I wish all (picking up line eight, omitting phrase)

PRAVDA REPORTS AFONIN DELEGATION VISIT TO ROMANIA

PM061652 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] Under the plan for CPSU-RCP ties a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.G. Afonin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Chemical Industry Section, visited Romania 23 through 28 June. It familiarized itself with the RCP's work experience on accelerating scientific and technical progress in the chemical sectors of industry.

The delegation was received by S. Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONCLUSION OF LCY CONGRESS 28 JUNE

PMO31137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 86 Second Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents V. Mikhaylov and V. Sharov: "Important Tasks. The 13th LCY Congress Has Ended"]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun -- The 13th LCY Congress ended here today. Held in an atmosphere of frank, businesslike discussion of the situation in the party and the country, it oriented Communists and all working people toward solving urgent problems in the interests of the economy's further upsurge and the growth of the people's well-being.

On the final day of work the delegates and guests paid tribute to the memory of Djuro Dakovic, one of the founders of the Yugoslav Communist Party, organizational secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee in 1928-1929, and member of the Communist International Executive Committee in the twenties. This year is the 100th anniversary of his birth.

The participants in the session heard a report on the results of elections to the LCY Central Committee, Statutory Commission, and Auditing Commission.

The congress summed up the results of the work of the six commissions which discussed the chief problems of the country's development and of party building.

Nine resolutions were adopted. They defined the main directions of the work of communists in the upcoming period in the socioeconomic sphere and in the matter of improving the SFRY's political system. The documents embrace various spheres of life, particularly education, culture, science, inter-nation relations, and the bringing up of young people.

The delegates' attention was centered on the party's activity. The congress advocated stepping up the LCY's leading role and strengthening its unity. "It is the duty and responsibility of party members, primary organizations, and organs of the League of Communists," the resolution states, "to overcome and prevent in their practical work phenomena and actions which weaken the LCY's unity."

The congress pointed to the need to consistently apply the principle of democratic centralism as a decisive condition for ensuring the unity of party ranks. The importance of enhancing the role and responsibility of primary party organizations and improving cadre policy and the ideological and political training of communists was noted. The amendments and additions made by the congress to the statutes of the League of Communists are aimed at further improving the LCY's activity, rallying it, and strengthening its prestige.

The congress adopted the resolution "The LCY's Tasks in the Struggle for Peace, Equitable International Cooperation, Progress, and Socialism." It expresses the concern of the LCY and Yugoslavia for the destiny of peace and their desire to ease international tension, curb the arms race, and develop peaceful creative cooperation among all states.

Voicing solidarity with the people of South Africa struggling against the racist apartheid regime, the congress adopted a special statement on this question.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium was elected at the first plenum of the Central Committee's new composition. Milanko Renovica became its president, and Radisa Gacic its secretary. The executive secretaries of the Central Committee Presidium were also elected.

ANTONOV, HUNGARY's MARJAI ON JOINT COMMISSION TALKS

LD032330 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1525 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Report by correspondent Yu. Rostov, with recorded remarks by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and J. Marjai, deputy premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers -- date and place not given, from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Our correspondent will now report on the work of the Soviet-Hungarian intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific, and technological cooperation.

[Yu. Rostov] The heads of the delegations, Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Marjai, deputy premier of the Hungarian People's Republic Council of Ministers, are signing the final documents.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary is now entering a new phase. Together with the exchange of goods and services, which will of course retain its highly important role, the pooling of efforts at the stage of developing and producing goods will become increasingly significant. This pooling of efforts will take place in the most high technology and labor intensive spheres, such as electronics and medical instrument building.

One of the most important questions discussed by the commission was that of establishing fundamentally new links between our countries:

[Marjai] It is basically a matter of two forms: Direct links between Soviet and Hungarian enterprises, institutes and collectives, and the setting up of joint enterprises. We have already begun specific discussions about setting up 12 joint enterprises. The first of these was set up today.

[Antonov] The chief task in arranging direct links is to develop an economic mechanism. We each have our own specific national features, but they are not so markedly different as to prevent us from finding common forms which would suit the Soviet and Hungarian sides equally. We have every grounds for thinking that direct links and joint enterprises set up between the USSR and Hungary will in the near future be the instrument that will enable us to broaden cooperation between our countries.

ALBANIAN PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES 5-YEAR PLAN

PM061635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Albanian Workers Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] ATA reports that a routine plenum of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee has been held in Tirana with R. Alia in the chair. It discussed the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee Politburo report "On the Fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania (PSRA) and on the Draft Eighth 5-year plan (1986-1990)." The Plenum approved draft directives for the upcoming November ninth party congress on the eighth 5-year plan for the economic and cultural development of the PSRA and decided to submit it for discussion by labor collectives.

COMMENTARIES ON UPCOMING MITTERRAND VISIT

Ties Praised

LD051657 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 5 Jul 86

["USSR - France: Developing Traditions of Friendship and Detente" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow July 5 TASS - TASS commentator Yuriy Maximov writes: The visit of President Francois Mitterrand of France to the Soviet Union which begins on Monday, the Soviet-French summit talks in Moscow take place at an exceptionally responsible period of world development [sentence as received]. The unceasing and escalating arms race instigated by the U.S. Administration, the threat of outer space militarization emanating from it, and Washington's refusal to comply with the SALT-2 treaty can only bring mankind still closer to the precipice of nuclear catastrophe.

To counter U.S. growing aggressiveness, the USSR put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress the programme of creating an all-embracing system of international security. New and concrete proposals were advanced also at the recent Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The point at issue is sizeable reduction in armed forces and armaments in Europe.

Not only the socialist countries have a stake in the realization of these initiatives. They likewise accord with the vital needs of the European capitalist countries, including France which can make a tangible contribution to enhancing security in Europe.

This is why, both powers have wide opportunities for pooling efforts in preserving peace on the European Continent. The rich experience in interaction in the interests of peace, security and cooperation accumulated by the USSR and France over many years furnishes proofs to this.

In the years of the Second World War, the peoples of our countries, fought shoulder to shoulder to crush Nazism and contributed towards establishing peace on European soil. In the subsequent years, the USSR and France blazed the trail to detente, substantially promoted progress of the Helsinki Conference and the elaboration of its final document. In so doing, they demonstrated the examples of new ideas and forms of the communication of states with different social systems. It is not in the interests of the European peoples to consign this experience to oblivion.

The visit of Mikhail Gorbachev to France in October 1985 became a remarkable milestone in improving the international situation and tapping new opportunities for carrying forward fruitful Soviet-French cooperation. It promoted the resumption of the East-West dialogue and accorded with the interests of universal security.

Without turning a blind eye to the sides' differences in the evaluation and approach to various international problems, one should have to bear in mind their mutual interest in ameliorating the international situation, consolidating peace in Europe and strategic stability in the world as a whole. This community of interests between the USSR and France will serve as a basis for carrying on mutually beneficial and versatile bilateral cooperation in the future as well.

PRAVDA Article

PMO61338 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[V. Gusenkov article: "Moscow-Paris: Favorable Preconditions"]

[Text] As reported, President F. Mitterrand of France will soon be visiting the Soviet Union. The approaching Soviet-French talks are arousing great interest in the two countries. It goes without saying that the international community will be paying increased attention to them. Such interest and attention are no coincidence: Meetings between the top leaders of the USSR and France have always been an event in Soviet-French relations and produced a broad response in the world.

The latest meeting is a continuation, as it were, of the top-level dialogue -- a frank, constructive, and benevolent dialogue -- held in Paris last October during the visit to France by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Important accords were reached in the French capital aimed at activating bilateral cooperation between the Soviet Union and France and increasing their contribution to improving the international atmosphere.

Such a dialogue is particularly necessary at the present crucial stage in the development of international relations. The interests of peace insistently demand responsible, balanced decisions and actions from all states, primarily from the great powers, which include the Soviet Union and France. Soviet and French people are worried above all by problems of consolidating peace and international security. It is to be expected that due attention will be paid to these problems during the upcoming Soviet-French talks in Moscow. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress stressed the need for new thinking in the nuclear age, thinking that presupposes concern for the security of all states and takes account of the interests of all members of the international community and not just one's own security. The Soviet Union, guided by these principles, has proposed a realistic program for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Our country has put forward concrete initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and securing a turn for the better in international affairs. The Soviet Union has held no nuclear tests for almost 1 year. It invites the United States above all and the other nuclear powers, including France, to follow its example.

The task of paramount importance is to prevent the spread of the nuclear arms race to space. During the Soviet-French summit in Paris a common understanding emerged that space must be barred to nuclear weapons. The USSR continues to determinedly oppose the siting of space-strike weapons. Judging from President F. Mitterrand's statements, France realizes the danger of extending the arms race to space. It is true that some people in France, including certain officials, say that nonparticipation in the "Strategic Defense Initiative" could lead to their country suffering a technological lag. They even claim that SDI has evolved toward being a harmless scientific research program without going as far as the creation [sozdaniye] of space weapons. These claims are eloquently refuted by the comments of U.S. Administration representatives and those people who have been assigned the task of forcing through the "star wars" program. Washington is clearly gambling on involving its allies in its dangerous plans to destabilize the international situation.

The problem of eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe is imminent. It is well-known that our country submitted a draft agreement on this question at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. The agreement meets the U.S. position halfway. What is the French position on this? It is no secret that France possesses an impressive nuclear potential. The military program that it is carrying out envisages a considerable buildup and qualitative improvement of all components of the nuclear strike forces.

This means the construction of new missile-capable submarines, strategic aircraft, and tactical nuclear weapons. According to press information, the French nuclear forces are already capable of destroying hundreds of cities and killing tens of millions of people. Certain circles are bluntly speaking about where France's likely enemy is to be found. This is serious. The Soviet Union and its allies cannot fail to take that into account, of course. At the same time the USSR takes into account the specific nature of the French position in the North Atlantic alliance and shows a readiness to recognize its security interests. The new Soviet proposals on the table at the Geneva talks provide a way out of the deadlock on medium-range facilities in Europe. This requires some reciprocal compromise and a desire to seek mutually acceptable accords.

As leading European powers, the Soviet Union and France are interested in strengthening security on our continent. French statesmen support the lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe. As for the USSR and its allies, they put forward at the Budapest conference some specific and extensive proposals on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in the zone from the Atlantic to the Urals. Talks on these proposals should be held, of course, not on a "bloc" basis but as part of the all-European process, whose principles were elaborated jointly by the USSR and France as well as by other European states when preparing the Helsinki CSCE. In this sphere, Moscow and Paris could work jointly or in parallel to achieve positive changes at the Stockholm conference. The USSR and France have already built up considerable positive experience of that work. USSR-French cooperation is also possible in the settlement of conflict situations in various regions and in the matter of enhancing the role and prestige of the United Nations in strengthening international peace and security.

The fact that the Soviet Union and France belong to opposing sociopolitical systems and different alliances has meant that the reasons for their actions in the international arena have not always been identical. They view international events differently and hold different positions on particular problems. At the same time there is a common factor here: namely, an interest in overcoming the present dangerous development of events, strengthening strategic stability, and maintaining military equilibrium at the lowest level possible. That interest creates favorable preconditions for increasing the efforts aimed at turning away from confrontation toward peaceful cooperation among states.

Soviet-French exchanges and ties in various spheres have received noticeable impetus recently. France today is one of the USSR's main partners among the Western countries in the trade and economic sphere. Between 1980 and 1985 trade exchange between the two countries rose 150 percent in comparison with the previous 5 years. This is a significant achievement. The USSR and French economies supplement each other, and this creates a good foundation for developing mutually beneficial exchange and cooperation.

Take a sector like metallurgy, for example. In spring last year Soviet organizations and French firms signed an agreement for the delivery of output from this industrial sector, the biggest such agreement in the past 20 years. The Usinor and Vallourec firms supply the USSR with rolled metal and pipes. They are needed to develop the Soviet oil and gas industry. Thanks to Soviet orders thousands of French metal workers will stay in work. Matters are proceeding quite well with the conclusion of a major contract between Renault and the Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner truck plant named for the Lenin Komsomol for the production of a new type of car. Good prospects are opening up for cooperation with the (Vestra) and Pierre Cardin firms in the creation of new designs for men's, women's, and children's clothes. The USSR is buying French agricultural produce. In turn, Soviet supplies of energy raw materials and certain industrial products are of great significance for developing the French economy.

However, is Soviet-French trade running completely smoothly? There are problems, of course.

The trade volume could be far higher if the artificial obstacles and restrictions were removed. We are talking here, in particular, about the infamous "COCOM lists," imposed by Washington in its allies. The Soviet Union will not buy old technology and equipment -- as has been stated at the most authoritative level. Increased French purchases of Soviet equipment represent a significant reserve for developing bilateral economic exchanges. In this regard French business circles ought to show more dynamism and determination, the kind that is so characteristic of the USSR's other trading partners in the leading capitalist countries. On the whole the USSR's large-scale economic development plans make it possible to build relations with France on a firm, long-term basis.

Encouraging prospects are opening up for the development of scientific and technical ties. The two countries' scientists and specialists have already built up useful experience of cooperation in such spheres of scientific and technical progress as physics, the nuclear power industry, agriculture, the opening up of the resources of the world's oceans, and so forth. Soviet-French cooperation is developing successfully in the sphere of the peaceful development of space. This cooperation has already produced a joint space flight by Soviet and French cosmonauts and the participation of the two countries' scientists in carrying out the Venus-Halley's comet international project. Preparation is underway for a new joint space flight -- of longer duration this time -- on which an accord was reached during M.S. Gorbachev's trip to France. Moscow and Paris are setting an example of the peaceful development of space by states belonging to different social systems.

The USSR and France, which possess a mighty scientific and technical potential, can put into operation all their available reserves for cooperation, particularly in the most advanced areas of science and technology.

Mention must also be made of the large scale of Soviet-French cultural ties. They promote the mutual enrichment and rapprochement of the two countries' peoples. Overall the development of cooperation and exchanges between the two countries strengthens mutual trust and creates a firm foundation for constructive political dialogue between the USSR and France.

Despite the diversity of political forces operating in France there exists in that country an understanding of the importance of and need to maintain relations of cooperation with the Soviet Union. Many prominent figures from parties in the ruling majority and the Socialist Party, now in opposition, speak in favor of relations of this kind. The French Communist Party and social organizations and movements advocate friendship and cooperation between the USSR and France. There are people in France who oppose Soviet-French relations but they do not express the interests of the French nation.

The Soviet and French peoples' traditions feelings of sympathy and respect promote cooperation between the USSR and France.

The Soviet Union unfailingly supports good relations with France and is ready to do everything to ensure that Soviet-French cooperation becomes richer in content and more stable and that it fully accords with the interests of the two countries' peoples and the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and the world as a whole.

REPORTAGE ON MURAKHOVSKIY'S LONDON VISIT

Arrives 1 July

LD011242 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] London July 1 TASS -- Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, has arrived here for an official visit at the invitation of the British Government.

He was met at the airport by Michael Jopling, British minister of agriculture, fisheries and food, and the USSR Ambassador to Britain Leonid Zamyatin.

Visits Agricultural Exhibition

LD020539 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] London July 1 TASS - By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Yevstigneyev

Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of Council of Ministers and chairman of the state Agro-Industrial Committee of the USSR, here on an official visit at the invitation of the British Government, has visited an international agricultural exhibition, royal show, held in Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

The exhibition, sponsored by the British Royal Agricultural Society, is the biggest of its kind in Western Europe. More than 1,300 British and foreign firms and organizations representing practically all branches of the agro-industrial complex are taking part.

Among them are such well-known companies as IC, Shell, Hester Farm Equipment, JCB and others.

The latest achievements in the field of agriculture and agro-business are demonstrated over the area of about 100 hectares. Among the exhibits are permanently operating model farms, including dairy, livestock, sheep, poultry and plant-growing farms.

On display on the farms, working in close-to-real-life conditions, are effective live-stock-feeding and tending techniques, pedigree animals, methods of breeding and hybridization, new designs of farm structures and operational equipment, production control systems, various farming machinery.

Murakhovskiy talked during his visit to the exhibition with Michael Jopling, minister of agriculture, fisheries and food, ministry experts and heads of several farms and companies.

He familiarized himself with intensive technologies in plant-growing and livestock farming, with scientific and technological progress in farming machine-building.

The head of the Soviet Agro-Industrial Committee paid much attention to the show of computer hardware and software for agriculture, use of mini-computers in various spheres of the agro-industrial complex, specimens of farming machinery, especially modern sowers, sprayers, combine harvesters and drainage machines.

The delegation reviewed the advanced system of tending livestock and pigs, and growing young stock, and visited several pavilions demonstrating achievements in soil cultivation, intensive cultivation of grain, and pesticides.

Reception Held

LD020540 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] London July 1 TASS -- A reception in honour of Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the USSR, was held here today on behalf of the Government of Great Britain.

Murakhovskiy is on an official visit here at the invitation of the British Government.

The reception was attended by representatives of the Anglo-Soviet working group on agriculture.

Meets With Officials

LD031640 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] London July 3 TASS -- Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the state Agro-Industrial Committee of the USSR who is staying here on an official visit at the invitation of the British Government, has had meetings and conversations with Paul Channon, minister of state for trade and industry, and Michael Jopling, minister of agriculture, fisheries and food.

Examined during the talks were prospects for developing Anglo-Soviet relations, including ways of broadening science, technology and economic cooperation in the agro-industrial sector and other fields.

Murakhovskiy and Jopling signed a memorandum of understanding between the state Agro-Industrial Committee of the USSR and Britain's Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on cooperation in agriculture and food production.

The memorandum provides for increases in exchanges of scientists, specialists and specialized delegations in the field of agriculture and related industries, for bilateral symposiums, conferences and exhibitions, for exchanges of scientific and technological information and documents as well as seeds, equipment, planting material and veterinary and chemical preparations, and for joint research into problems of mutual interest.

Jopling was invited to visit the Soviet Union. He accepted the invitation with gratitude.

Murakhovskiy was received by British Foreign Minister Geoffrey Howe. Taking part in the conversation was Leonid Zamyatin, ambassador of the USSR in Britain.

Visits Scientific Centers

LD051631 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] London July 5 TASS -- Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, winds up his official visit to Britain where he is staying at the invitation of the British Government.

The Soviet guest visited the "Jellots Hill" research centre, a leading one not only in Britain but also outside it, and chemical production amalgamations of the "I.C.I." corporation where work on intensive cultivation of wheat, agrochemistry and plant selection was shown to him. He also visited "Sciencebury", one of the biggest British trading forms, to familiarize himself with the technology of processing food and other products, the system of their distribution in the sales network through the company's shops.

The USSR embassy in Britain gave a reception in honour of the stay of Vsevolod Murakhovskiy here. The reception was attended by Geoffrey Howe, British foreign secretary, Peter Walker, secretary of state for energy, Michael Jopling, minister of agriculture, fisheries and food, representatives of the British political circles and the business community, and prominent specialists in agriculture and related industries.

Ends Visit; Seen Off by Zamyatin

LD061304 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] London July 6 TASS -- Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, left London for Moscow today upon the end of the official visit that he paid to Britain at the invitation of the British Government.

At the London Airport the Soviet guest was seen off by Peggy Fenner, parliamentary secretary for agriculture, fisheries and food, and Leonid Zamyatin, USSR ambassador to Britain.

Arrives in Moscow

LD062058 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the state Agro-Industrial Committee, has returned to Moscow today from London upon completion of his official visit at the invitation of the British Government.

ISRAEL'S ROLE IN LEBANESE STRIFE EXAMINED

PM061803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Plot Against Lebanon"]

[Excerpt] Beirut, June -- On the walls of houses in Beirut are portraits of dead fighters from the Lebanese resistance movement. Published as posters and leaflets, they call on people to combat the Israeli forces occupying the southern portion of the motherland until its final liberation.

What methods have not been used to bring the Lebanese people to their knees! There was Israel's treacherous attack in June 1982, the barbaric bombing of the peaceful population, the long siege of Beirut, the intervention of U.S. and other NATO troops under the flag of the "multinational forces," the "arm-twisting" to which Lebanon was subjected around the negotiating table, and the attempt to impose a shackling Camp David-style deal.

On encountering the resistance movement, Tel Aviv fell back but did not abandon its goals. It changed its tactics but not its strategy. From a frontal attack the Zionists and their imperialist circles switched once again to the perfidious exploitation of domestic Lebanese problems.

For instance, Tel Aviv has been using the so-called Palestinian factor for all these years to split Lebanese society. Stripped of their motherland, the Palestinian refugees who had found refuge in Lebanon were depicted by Israeli propaganda -- as they still are -- as a threat to Lebanese prosperity. Poisonous seeds of distrust, suspicion, and discord were sown which often bear fruit even now, with the Lebanese and Palestinians as equal victims of the aggressor.

For decades Israeli has also been stoking national and religious friction in Lebanon, pitting Muslims and Christians, particularly Maronites, against each other in an attempt to create insuperable barriers between them.

The plan for unleashing total civil war between the Muslim and Christian communities has been the basis for Israel's continuing aggression against the Lebanese people. "The Israeli Government's 1982 decision to start a military operation and so forth was aimed at supporting our allies in Lebanon," attests the Israeli author of the book "The War for Lebanon 1970-1985."

With its plan to create a "Maronite state" turned into a fiasco, Tel Aviv has been continuing to inspire bloody clashes between the Christians and Muslims in an attempt to split Lebanon into cantons. Direct armed interference is being carried out. The Israeli military and the Pentagon, hiding behind the flag of the "multinational forces," shelled Muslim areas, thereby pouring oil on the fire of infighting. Even after Lebanon tore up the shackling 17 May 1983 agreement that had been imposed on it, Tel Aviv refused to withdraw its "mission" from the Christian region for several months, markedly discrediting the Christians and sowing distrust and suspicion vis-a-vis the Muslims.

The decision by a section of the Maronite community to support Israel was a tragic mistake. The Lebanese, who for decades have been involved in a civil war, have paid dearly for it. New opportunities were opened up last year by the Damascus agreement between Christian groups on the one hand and the Progressive Socialist Party and the "Amal" movement on the other.

Its implementation would mark the end of long enmity and would lead to an improvement in Lebanon's links with the Arab world -- primarily Syria -- to the defeat of collaboration and the triumph of the national patriotic line, and to the crushing of the subversive schemes of Zionism and imperialism.

That is why Tel Aviv, its agents, and the Lebanese pro-Israeli lobby are concentrating on preventing the implementation of the agreement. Immediately after the document was signed they provoked a sharp exacerbation of the situation again. Car bombings became more frequent. Firefighters constantly break out along the "green line" that divides Beirut into eastern and western zones. The "camp wars" in which Palestinians and detachments of the "Amal" movement are involved have resumed.

A new agreement aimed at normalizing the situation both in West Beirut and in other parts of the country was recently concluded in Damascus. We can see that Tel Aviv is up in arms against this accord as well. It needs dissension in Lebanon, not peace. Thus, Lebanon's enemies are lighting the safety fuse of religious and community contradictions again in order to detonate the entire situation.

ISRAELI ESPIONAGE OPERATION EXAMINED

LD051449 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Borisenko reports:

Israel, caught in having held a broad-scale espionage operation against its "strategic ally" -- USA, is trying in every way to tone down this loud political scandal.

As was reported by the newspaper "WASHINGTON POST", at a meeting between officials of the U.S. Department of Justice and Israeli representatives, held a few days ago, "no accord was reached on holding an interrogation of certain Aviem Sella, an Israeli citizen, most directly involved in the case of espionage in the USA. It was exactly Aviem Sella, who had a hand in recruiting employee of the U.S. naval intelligence service, Jonathan Pollard, who was caught when he tried to carry a portfolio with secret documents to the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

Initially, Washington and Tel Aviv asserted that Pollard allegedly operated on his own. But in the course of further investigation it became clear that at least four Israeli officials are involved in the "Pollard" case. Among them are a highly placed official of the Israeli intelligence service Rafael Eytan, and also Aviem Sella, who at that time held the rank of Israeli Air Force colonel.

According to the newspaper "WASHINGTON POST", the U.S. Department of Justice is now considering the question of bringing an action against Aviem Sella. The existence of a well ramified secret Israeli espionage network in the USA is thereby actually admitted.

REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF CHERNOBYL REPAIR WORK

Shcherbitskiy Holds Talks

LD040851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, have visited the Chernobyl AES area and a number of population centers in Chernobylskiy, Poleskiy, Ivankovskiy and Borodyanskiy Rayons of Kiev Oblast.

A talk took place at the government commission in Chernobyl which is headed by Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The progress of the work now being carried out directly on the station and on the adjacent territory, aimed at the most rapid elimination of the consequences of the accident was discussed. Construction of a settlement for working people evacuated from the Chernobylskiy Rayon, from the "Friendship" kolkhoz in the village of Nebrat in Borodyanskiy Rayon, is being carried out at a rapid rate. It was pointed out that it is very important to carry out construction of the settlement at an accelerated tempo to ensure the new settlers everything necessary to set up house.

The heads of the Ukragorstroy association reported that construction workers from all oblasts of the republic, who are building 707,000 houses for the evacuated population, have pledged to complete the work ahead of schedule. It was noted that everything possible is being done to accelerate the work directly at the station.

Talks with participants in the construction took place in Chernobylskiy Rayon at the site of the founding of the shift-work settlement in Zelenyy Mys and a new port; they spoke of the general plan for the future settlement for operators and builders of the atomic power station, in the construction of which many labor collectives of fraternal republics will take part.

Attention was paid to the need for the timely handing over of housing and the integrated solution of social and amenities questions.

Repairs, Decontamination Proceed

LD060956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Day and night, on working days and holidays, specialists from all over the country are now carrying out work to repair the damage at the Chernobyl AES. Our correspondent, Vladimir Sokolov, visited the station.

[Sokolov] About 20 ministries, departments, large organizations, and military engineering units are carrying out construction, assembly, hydrotechnical, and other works on a broad front, erasing, step by step, the traces of the accident on the fourth set. Chief among this work, of course, is the burying of the damaged reactor itself, and work is already in progress on the tomb, as it is called, that is being built over it.

In charge of the most crucial operations are subunits of the construction directorate of the station, the men who built it, and who were the first to go in to eliminate the consequences of the accident. They are going into the most difficult and, at times, dangerous, sectors, as the head of the directorate, Vladimir Timofeyevich Gara, says:

[Gara] Work is now continuing on the decontamination of the area of the station. For this purpose, it is being covered with a layer of dry concrete and concrete slabs. We are completing a partition separating off the first stage of the station, that is, the first and second sets, from the second stage with the damaged reactor. All this should enable us to bring the first two sets back into service. The third will probably be started later, after the damaged reactor of the fourth set has been buried.

Another important operation has been completed: the creation of a large reservoir for the discharge of rainwater to prevent it from entering the Pripyat River. We have started building a watch settlement to accommodate the maintenance staff of the AES and other builders between shifts. In the settlement, all the conditions are being created for normal living and leisure. It only remains to say that the men are working conscientiously and, at times, with self-sacrifice, with full realization of their duty to eliminate as quickly as possible all the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

TV Shows Overhaul Start

LD032309 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service at 1700 GMT on 3 July in its "Vremya" program carries a 1-minute report on the start of work to overhaul the first and second power sets of the Chernobyl atomic power station. Correspondent Yu. Shkarlat reports "instruments and systems are being carefully checked to ensure that they function smoothly in the autumn-winter operating period. As for the third power unit, which is in the immediate vicinity of the stricken fourth unit, it is also being taken out of the operational mode. In its rooms, everything is now being done to ensure safe working conditions." Video shows large room, a control panel, then several men in gauze face-masks working on a large floor, part of which was covered in what looked like plastic sheeting. On the wall, the inscription "3 BVK-2" or "Z BVK-2" could be seen in red letters.

The correspondent says that operating staff were on duty around the clock at the main control console of the third reactor. Strictly speaking, he says, the presence of people was "not particularly necessary" because "reliable and well-tried automatic equipment maintains the required operating conditions," but people's presence was required under the emergency work schedules currently in force throughout the station.

V.I. Prilepskiy, captioned as shift leader of the No 3 set, answers a question about the conditions of the third unit and its reactor: "Well, it is now in a stabilized situation. We constantly check the parameters during the shift; we record the readings. We are next to the fourth set; the buildings of the third and fourth sets are integrally linked. We have no fears about the state of the third set. The only thing needed is for a good, thorough decontamination of all the rooms and the equipment to be carried out."

The correspondent points to instruments installed beside the control console. Prilepskiy explains that the instruments carried out "temperature checks on the rooms, the rooms beneath the equipment [podapparatnyye pomescheniya] on the fourth set." "Beneath the equipment [podapparatom] we have a temperature in the region of 60 degrees [centigrade] and an air temperature of 20 degrees. The equipment is functioning well," Prilepskiy concludes.

The video shows a variety of control panels and dials in what was said to be the building of the third set. Both men had gauze face-masks around their necks, but not in position.

Design Changes To Be Made

LD042101 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- "The accident in Chernobyl, the same as at the 'Three Mile Island' nuclear power plant in the USA, should become a serious lesson for the countries which are developing nuclear power engineering. However, this does not mean that the Chernobyl accident will bring about the revision of the Soviet energy policy", Viktor Sidorenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR state committee for control over the safety of work in nuclear power engineering, said in a TASS interview.

He pointed out that some changes in the structure of the equipment for nuclear power plants would be introduced with a view to increasing their reliability and safety. The character of the changes will be determined after a detailed study of the causes of the Chernobyl accident.

"We are often asked these days whether each reactor should have a cupola -- a structural element preventing the ejection of radioactive substances into the environment during accidents", V. Sidorenko said further. "All depends on the type of the reactor. The cupola is just one of the possible systems of localizing the consequences of an accident.

"These Q600 [word or figure indistinct] systems exist at all the types of reactors in all the countries. For example, water-moderated reactors operating at many nuclear power plants in the USSR and the U.S. are fitted out with various localization systems -- both in the form of cupolas and in the form of special boxes. Reactors of the Chernobyl power plant have boxes. Today it is difficult to say whether a different localization system could have reduced the scope of the Chernobyl radioactive ejection. The answer to this question can be given after a special analysis".

MISHIN ELECTED AUCCTU SECRETARY; OTHERS RELEASED

LD041740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The AUCCTU plenum held in Moscow discussed organizational issues.

Comrade Mishin was elected AUCCTU secretary and member of the AUCCTU Presidium, who until now worked as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol.

In connection with his election as chairman of the Central Committee of the trade union of the Moscow river shipping line, Comrade Matskyavichyus was released from his duties as AUCCTU secretary.

The plenum released Comrade Zemlyannikova from her duties as AUCCTU secretary and member of the AUCCTU Presidium on her retirement.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

GROMYKO PRESENTS STATE AWARDS IN KREMLIN

LDO42100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Today Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko presented a group of comrades with state awards in the Kremlin.

Lenin Orders and Second Hammer and Sickle gold medals were received by Klepikoc, hero of socialist labor and team leader of the Kuban kolkhoz in Krasnodar Kray; (?Plyuchinskiy), chairman of the Zarya Kommunizma kolkhoz, Rovno Oblast; and Shlifer, chairman of the Zarya Kommunizma kolkhoz, Kirovograd Oblast.

Lenin Orders and Hammer and Sickle gold medals were presented to the poet Isayev; Academician Osipyan, director of the Solid Physics Institute; Ulyanov, artiste of the Vakhtangov State Academic Theater; and Feodosiyev, head of a department of the Imeni Baumana Moscow Higher Technical Institute.

Comrade Gromyko conveyed to all recipients the congratulations of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and wished them happiness, health and new successes in their work.

WRITERS UNION CONGRESS SPEECHES REPORTED

V.M. Mishin

PMO31419 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 27, 2 Jul 86 p 6

["Abbreviated version" of speech by Komsomol Central Committee First Secretary V.M. Mishin at 26-27 June debate at Eighth USSR Writers Union Congress in Moscow]

[Text] I can say in all confidence that our young people are deeply concerned about the problems that are being discussed at this congress, the problems raised by leading writers in their books — problems of moral duty and social responsibility, environmental conservation, the cultural legacy of the past, and the peaceful future of our planet.

Still equally important is the theme of the contemporary comrade in the struggle for the party's ideas who has gone from a life of labor into literature and then returned to the working ranks from the writing desk in order to help the young gain a deeper understanding of life, assess their moral criteria, and do battle with routine and stagnation.

But where is this hero? It is difficult to find him in the pages of many journals and anthologies, on the stage, and among the main characters in novels. What you do find there in prominent roles are cynical, overgrown adolescents, foppish parasites in the inevitable jeans, infantile and pragmatic at one and the same time.

What can one say? Perhaps our young people have spent all their ardor in the pursuit of fashionable finery, danced themselves silly in discotheques, and squandered their talents on trifles? I think it appropriate to recall here: Whose hands built the Baykal-Amur Railroad? Who is extracting Tyumen oil and guarding the frontiers of the fatherland? Who gave their lives to prevent an even bigger disaster at Chernobyl?

The answer to these questions is provided by life itself. But it is not always provided by our literature, which is meant to sow in young hearts what is wise, good, and eternal, to fire young hearts with the voice of sincerity, wisdom, and truth, and to scrutinize life with talent and perspicacity, highlighting those things that constitute the future.

The 27th party congress set the task of providing scope for youth initiative in all spheres of social life. And in our view the sphere of literature should be no exception.

One can scarcely consider normal a situation where many writers' organizations have hardly any young members, where even winners of respected competitions and prizes are kept waiting for years for union membership.

In past years we have worked together to set up a network of literary associations and various conferences, seminars, and competitions seemingly extensive enough to catch all promising authors.

At the same time, the debate goes on in the press, and passions continue to rise in the corridors: Are young writers entering literature or fighting their way into the union? Are the positive reactions of theoretical seminars a help to them or are they a disservice, giving precocious young people the confidence that they have an exceptional talent and need not work hard? At what point does acknowledged masters' paternal concern for beginners become literary favoritism? These and other crucial questions remain on the agenda.

We are also against young opportunists receiving the lofty title of Soviet writer together with their membership cards. Obviously there is no place in the union either for smart craftsmen with meager experience of life who, as a critic sarcastically observed, can describe a cockroach's passage through a garbage chute so colorfully that you even start thinking it is some kind of symbol.

Every year around 300 books by new authors are published. Publishing house staff give assurances that not a single talented manuscript goes unnoticed. But even now, louder and louder are the voices which claim that ordinary items, nicely tailored but lacking the spark of originality that might "perplex" the editor, are more likely to find their way through the publishing labyrinth.

Incidentally, our Komsomol publishing house, "Molodaya Gvardiya," is no exception in this case.

Clearly, there is a need for bolder efforts and experimentation in publishing.

The party and life itself have prompted the thought that training for any work -- from team leader to minister -- must begin early and that young scientific and technical talents must be moved forward more boldly before they turn apathetic and grow fat. I believe a bolder effort must be made to involve young cadres in the formation of the literary process.

There is no doubt, dear comrades, that the Eighth USSR Writers Congress will accelerate the process of literary life and will be a milestone in the development of Soviet literature. Our dynamic times demand harmonious joint work on the part of the Lenin Komsomol and the masters of multinational Soviet literature: vigorous and creative work.

Feliks Kuznetsov

PMO31422 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 5

["Abbreviated version" of Feliks Kuznetsov speech in 26-27 June debate at Eighth USSR Writers Congress]

[Excerpt] For many years now literary criticism has been placed in a degrading [unizhenny] position, which is again a manifestation of a formalistic and bureaucratic attitude toward literature in the Writers Union and its organs.

To judge by literary periodicals and certain high-powered [vysokiy] literary meetings, some of our comrades do not seem to be heeding the 27th party congress' appeal to critics: "...It is time to shake off indifference and sycophancy, which erode healthy morals..."

Is this not why the restructuring of literary affairs is making such slow progress and in fact standing still? I say this self-critically and with respect to the Moscow writers' organization.

In our view, restructuring must start with the bottlenecks and painful points -- literary criticism and journal publishing. The practical proposals in the report are good, but it is necessary to start with the psychological restructuring of the leaders of the literary process and the creation and consolidation in our creative union of an atmosphere of principle-mindedness and exactingness, full publicity and competitiveness among talents, love and concern for literature, and implacability toward the suppression and retardation of criticism. Then it will be criticism!

In book publishing there are many unresolved problems, troubles, wrongs, bitternesses, injustices, and reproaches -- both from readers complaining about the abundance of bad books and from writers, who complain that it is extremely difficult to publish a good book. All this should have been eradicated most vigorously a long time ago, but the Writers Union has practically nothing to do with even its journals, not to mention its publishing houses. In practice it even lacks the machinery [privodnyye remni] for this.

The creation some time back of an enormous state committee for book publishing did not justify writers' hopes. Printing facilities are in an extremely neglected state. And as for the time it takes to plan the conditions and quality of book publishing, things here not only do not seem to have improved but have even deteriorated. In any event the number of bureaucratic obstacles has increased many times over. There is a need for radical reforms in our publishing business, which is obsolete in printing terms and extremely cumbersome. The State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade has recently been seeking ways to build ties with the writing community. And this is good. The publishing of books -- the end result of a writer's labor -- must no longer be allowed to be so remote from the creator, the writer, and totally removed from the control of the writing community.

The principles of writers' self-management must be consistently affirmed in the form of rights, and it is a great pity that we are not examining the question of amending the statutes of the USSR Writers Union at this congress. But even within the limits of the existing statutes there is a need for new forms of writers' management, and particularly for active creative councils of masters of prose, poetry, all other genres, and journal publishing, who should be elected at a plenum and report back to a plenum. Such councils of masters should also decide on all our creative matters, determine the Writers Union's literary policy, elaborate artistic guidelines and criteria, and preserve the ideological and esthetic dignity of literature.

To judge by its peaks, the literature we have today is talented, powerful, and respected throughout the world. May it be this great and genuine literature, zealously upholding the idea of the transformation of society, that decides matters in our creative union and set the tone in the country's spiritual life by right and authority!

Vladimir Karpov

PM031619 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 27, 2 Jul 86 p 10

["Abbreviated version" of speech by Vladimir Karpov (chief editor of NOVYY MIR magazine) at 26-27 June debate at Eighth USSR Writers Union Congress]

[Text] On 22 June, on the eve of our congress, on the eve of its opening, there were good television programs and many articles were published in the newspapers about that terrible and tragic day that the war began. This is probably why my recollections of what I experienced in the fighting are mixed up with my memory of the first postwar years, when many of us became students at the Literary Institute. I remember always the witty and prickly Yuriy Bondarev and Volodya Tendryakov, who was kind but always firm in his judgments. I recall Grisha Baklanov, already strict beyond his years; Boris Badnyy, a crystal-pure man and very talented writer; Volodya Soloukhin, still quite young, with a splendid head of wheaten hair and still more a poet than a prose writer; Rasul Gamzatov, cheerful, noisy, and the richest of us, because he had already been published; Mayya Ganina, a beauty who had only just left her school bench behind; a very good and dependable comrade -- the wise Natasha Ilina; Misha Godenko, Semen Shurtakov, Konstantin Vanshenkin; Nikolay Yevdokimov, gentle and even tender in friendship; and many others. I pronounce these names with great pleasure, and I am very glad that they have all grown to be good writers.

But this is what grieves me. We were a happy, united family. After the end of the war it seemed that life would be radiant, but no -- we graduated from the institute and gradually dispersed to places in certain companies and certain small groups. Many people built up personal grudges, which have found expression at this congress. But, however hard it might be, we must come through this. No one will come along the eliminate the shortcomings in our life and in creative affairs. We alone will have to do this ourselves. And, it seems to me, we must remember that the whole country, the whole world is following our work, and not just at the congress, and we have not only friends but also ill-wishers.

I want to recall the situation in the fifties and sixties, when we also talked and argued a great deal. As it turned out then, disregard of the boundaries separating democracy from demagoguery sometimes gives rise to very unpleasant consequences. It was during those years that literary dissidents appeared. We have somehow forgotten about that, about the ideological struggle, and we spend too much time explaining personal relations.

Criticism has been leveled here at the union's leadership and secretariat. And yet, you and I have not stood to one side, dear friends. At numerous sessions and conferences we have almost always voted unanimously, acknowledging the work of our leading bodies as satisfactory.

I would like to say a few words to restore justice concerning the field in which I work. Magazine editorial boards have rightly been criticized for many sins in their work. But these sins, dear comrades, are one side of the truth. Not the whole truth. I will speak, for example, about our NOVYY MIR. Simonov, Tvardovskiy, and Narovchatov died soon after their 60th birthdays, and their position as editor was not the least cause of their early departure from this life.

They burned themselves out in their work. It is necessary to criticize editors, but this must be done specifically, naming first names and surnames and the press organs where they work. It pains me to hear disrespectful words about our NOVYY MIR editors. They are remarkable, educated people, devoted to their work, and they have a great love of their work and help many of you. You yourselves know: If some people were published without correction, authors would be very ashamed of what they sometimes bring to editorial offices. Last year our magazine received more than 3,000 prose manuscripts alone. Four people work in the prose department and process these huge piles. I am absolutely sure that the greatest masters of our literature present here -- Aytmatov, Bondarev, Zalygin, Voznesenskiy, Yevtushenko -- will not throw stones at their editors who helped them during the preparation of their manuscripts.

The NOVYY MIR people keep sacred the traditions of their magazine cherished by our brilliant, shining predecessors. They struggled persistently for the life of many manuscripts. Kron's manuscript of "Long-distance Captain" [Kapitan Dalnego Plavaniya] was around for approximately 10 years. I think that Yevtushenko could say how the editorial board championed his poem "Mama and the Neutron Bomb" [Mama i Neytronnaya Bomba], and Voznesenskiy could say how his story "O" got through. I could also name Grekova's "Widow's Steamer" [Vdoviy Parokhod], Chernichenko's "The Combine Cuts and Threshes..." [Kombayn Kosit i Molotit] and dozens of other works. And each of the authors fought and suffered for his manuscript before giving up, while the editorial personnel stayed the same. They embark on further litigation. And they have to fight on two fronts. As you understand, out of 3,000 manuscripts, 12 novels can be published a year (1 novel per issue, if not spread over more than one), and some space is available for short stories or narratives, so the remaining 2,950 will be offended, and 100 of them will certainly write letters to the Central Committee saying how people who do not understand party policy are ensconced at NOVYY MIR. And some people, as we have heard here, even declare from the congress platform that we committed a very gross mistake by not publishing him but publishing someone else. Incidentally, I wish to thank Comrade Mozhayev for his gentle criticism. He said that we published poor materials in two or three issues. No, Comrade Mozhayev, we have had far more weak issues than that.

Excuse me, but I will also have to defend myself a little. Vasilii Roslyakov is happily finishing work on his manuscript and will be published soon. The same as Dudintsev, with whom we are linked, if at all, only by absolute clarity and full mutual understanding.

On approaching the final phase of our congress, when it will be necessary to adopt a decision, I would like us to remember that we are liked-minded people and, most importantly, that we have gathered to find the right ways to carry out the fine tasks, which inspire us all, which have been set us by life, the party, and the people's destiny.

Yekaterina Sheveleva

PM031531 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 9

["Abbreviated version" of speech by Yekaterina Sheveleva at 26-27 June debate at Eighth USSR Writers Union Congress]

[Text] ... I look around the hall and there are few writers left from my generation of the first 5-year plans. A generation which is not only proud of the Dnepr GES and Magnitka, but is to blame for many disasters. We who gazed upon the selfless stars of Soviet literature have let self-seeking trends incompatible with writers' devoted work gain ground.

This has had many consequences -- for instance, the civic ardor of poetry has been dimmed. The atmosphere of the 27th congress prompts us to strictly refuse to accept such poetry. There has been almost no poetry imbued with the spirit of the congress. Workers at editorial bureaus reply that "magazines cannot reflect every political event."

Had Tvardovskiy "taken the rostrum at the writers congress," Lakshin writes in IZVESTIYA, "I do not know what he would have talked about first -- shortcomings in literature or the national disaster at Chernobyl."

I make so bold as to suggest that Tvardovskiy would have linked the national disaster at Chernobyl with the pernicious shortcomings in literature, that he would have asked whether those shortcomings and the terrible accident at Chernobyl had not grown up out of the same root system in which hack work, incompetence, money-grubbing, servility, corruption, and cadre failings are conjoined.

It seems as though the machinery of complacency is also found in this root system: deciding the fate of a book even before it is read and the fate of a writer even without studying his life.

Georgiy Mokeyevich Markov himself is not a complacent man. He reads our books and manuscripts, is concerned about justice, and understands the specifics of the literary process. I am also sure that you will not find among us anyone who does not value the selfless work of Yuriy Nikolayevich Verchenko. The fact is that both Markov and Verchenko have a taste for literary organizational work.

...If I was told that Sergey Vladimir Mikhalkov is a talented poet and playwright and a superb public speaker to the most varied audiences, including foreign audiences, I would immediately agree. But nobody will convince me that Mikhalkov has a taste for literary organizational work or for collating writers' efforts. I once thought of asking Mikhalkov: Just why do you, who have received high awards for virtually every line, you who wrote "Uncle Stepa" [Dyadya Stepa] and other books which we and our children have grown up with, you, a writer who has published many books in the year of your 70th birthday alone -- why do you feel duty bound to become involved with anyone's difficult literary destiny? It is boring, tiresome, and uninteresting for you.

And what kind of intellectuality (which you urge us to espouse) is it when your assistant publishes a complimentary monograph about his boss, namely yourself!

Clearly, to a large extent it has been cadre failings that have led to the emergence of a strange phenomenon -- the arbitrary advancement or belittlement of literary careers. There was even evidence of that, in my view, in the report.

No serious writer is offended when he is named on a roll of honor. But every serious writer is insulted when run-of-the-mill writers get into the ranks of what are virtually the classics while the names of those who are landmarks in the development of our literature are simultaneously forgotten. The report failed to mention S. Yesemin -- the bulwark of our lyric poetry; Isakovskiy -- our major lyricist; Erenburg -- the backbone of our writing on current affairs; and Marshak, the bulwark of children's literature.

The report said nothing about Jewish literature, which is now in the front lines of the ideological struggle along with all Soviet literature.

Here is another example of complacent inattention: The fifth issue of the magazine YUNOST -- for the first time in the magazine's 31-year existence -- was composed of works by graduates of the Literary Institute. Has criticism drawn attention to this interesting experiment? Not as yet.

Here is another type of example. A TV film about Leonid Leonov lay in the archives for a long time and was only recently shown.

Valentin Borokin -- a poet of patriotic ardor and bright temperament -- has been dispatched to quiet pastures. Yet both in ability and moral makeup he is capable of being a working secretary of the Russian Writers Union.

...Tvardovskiy wrote to the then still quite young poet Viktor Dedov that his poems were tidy, lovingly wrought, and -- this is the most important point -- showed a desire to say what the author thought needed and required saying.

We must all really make Tvardovskiy's criteria our own. We must learn respect for those of our comrades who through poetry have been able to say universally what they justly felt was needed. I am thinking above all of Yevtushenko and Voznesenskiy.

...There was in my generation a true poet who sacrificed literary fame for the sake of party and state affairs. He could have published collections of his verse and several books. But he rejected such suggestions. His name was Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Let the lines of the poet Yuriy Andropov be heard at least once at a writers congress:

...We are but passing shadows in this world:
Life is a fleeting second; nothingness -- eternal.
The world turns in the universe.
People live and are no more...

But the being born of the gloom
Marches indestructibly to the dawn,
Other generations on earth
Will bear life's baton ever onward.

Yuriy Bondarev

PM051502 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 27, 2 Jul 86 p 4

["Abbreviated version" of speech by Yuriy Bondarev in 26-27 June debate at Eighth USSR Writers Congress]

[Text] Everyone of us is writing the story of love and death. And the most serious among us, pained by man's recurring tragedies, try time and again to wipe the dust off truths that people have forgotten -- such is the fate of the philanthropist.

It is said that there is no absolute authority in literature now, and that is not because it is poor, deprived, and empty, but because the criteria of artistic merit and truth have been eroded over many years and continue to be eroded and because fragile imitators are constantly being held up as the yardstick at home and abroad. In fact, is our attitude to criticism not too careless?

A sense of proportion, calm moderation, professional integrity, and common sense -- these are the preconditions for all truths, for all assessments, and above all for self-esteem.

However, theoretical criticism sometimes becomes a kind of literary posture with a hint of a fashionable desire to impress by all-destructive audacity, and here cantankerousness and total tactlessness make themselves felt as the evil of the century, which is highly regrettable.

In a Dostoyevskiy centenary article, one widely known fiction writer, whom I do not want to name out of respect for his venerable age, expressed an opinion about the genius of world literature which surprised many readers and which I cite: "His national narrow-mindedness has always repelled me, while his inexplicable hatred toward other nations filled me with revulsion." This quotation brings back memories of the stormy twenties and the appeals to attack Dostoyevskiy and to judge him as a traitor. Yet what does our venerable fiction writer have in mind today? The result is an acute sense of embarrassment, shame, and awkwardness evoked by this stark remark of an esteemed writer who appears to have forgotten (and quite possibly has) Dostoyevskiy's novels and many of his statements in the "Diary of a Writer," whose essence is unequivocal: Only a person who entertains fraternal feelings for the rest of the world, for all peoples, can call himself a Russian.

Well, it is true that there are always thorns in the laurel wreath which can prick even the dead. If Dostoyevskiy were alive he would have probably been hurt by this undeserved revulsion, but it is difficult to say whether he would have picked up the polemical gauntlet which was thrown down so provocatively and with such malice. In the good old days, as people say, it would have ended with a duel, the two men, regardless of their actual talent, would have had to bow to each other and with a pretense of good manners leave the room by different doors, nonetheless thinking about one and the same banal topic, one and the same banal theme, namely life and death, which levels geniuses and nongeniuses through the defenselessness which descends on them after their departure. How facile the classical ethic was!

Contemporary literary criticism, both verbal and printed, led, for a long time, a pitiful existence for various reasons; at present it pursues not only the ardent affirmation of truth but also underhand, perfidious mischief, steeped in the sweet poison of nihilism and accompanied by sour grimaces of disgust in the direction of our culture. Without a hint of shame, the mischief maker and philosopher, Arkhipov, in the pages of VOPROSY FILOSOFII -- which you would think was a respectable journal -- denies with militant arrogance, which is tantamount to ignorance, the great philosophical capacity of Russian and Soviet literature, depriving it, so to speak, of its ability to reason in an attempt to prove that the philosophical quality was borrowed from German literature, thus enabling the primitive expressiveness of our homespun literature.

Over the past 10 years we have witnessed an unprecedented onslaught of unabashed critical forces and have read and continue to read with genuine curiosity articles in which the thinking writer is accused of lack of thought, a good and subtle stylist of inability to put sentences together, and an important psychological writer of lack of psychological insight and of adopting an apolitical stance; we have learned with interest that talent is very rare, but we have also been told about new geniuses who belatedly emerged from the wilderness to join the ranks of major wartime writers, we have learned that prose has regrettably gotten bogged down in elitism, depicting the intelligentsia, cosy interiors, and inappropriately beautiful heroines, instead of depicting the wartime proletariat; we have been told that it is undemocratic for the hero to think, that fact is the ultimate criterion of art, that drinking cocktails is scandalously anti-people, that our poor flagging literature has not been inspired by the great mythopoeic genius of Marquez, that myth is a parable, and naturalism is the ultimate in art, and that any other "pseudophilosophy" goes against reality, that what we need is truth rather than verisimilitude, literature rather than blow-by-blow descriptions of everyday life [bytovizm].

How many historical moral sermons have been delivered, how much plaintive irony has there been on the subject of articles, stories, and novels that were different, that did not fit into the framework of commonplace or group precepts!

And you end up with an absurd impression: Some people are praised, others abused, hints are dropped, suspicions are expressed about certain people, writers are exhorted to do one thing or another, but you feel at the same time that some critics have their fists tightly clenched in their pockets in a well-known [rude] gesture pointed at literature and the bent backs of the readership.

Is criticism a license for vituperative arbitrariness? Have artists and critics always belonged to warring tribes? Or, perhaps, some people use criticism as a devil's instrument to pollute the clear springs? To begin with, taste is deformed, and subsequently artistic consciousness is eroded. No, criticism is not a science, it is not a social doctrine, it is not a literary vampire, it is not a beneficial leech which the writer needs for his health, it is a literary genre of a higher order, a means for educating taste, that is, the sense of truth and beauty. The critic himself is a writer who occupies the "meeting ground," a builder of bridges, a molder of opinions, whom the reader can either heed or ignore. If a writer flirts with criticism in a base and shameful manner, he admits his weakness, his defeat. An artist must ultimately rely only on himself.

Which writers have left a mark on our epoch? Here the first word belongs to criticism.

Which critics have influenced the development of literature? This is for the writers to answer.

Pushkin, Dostoyevskiy, Nekrasov, and Aleksandr Ostrovskiy owe their establishment and fame to Belinskiy, Dobrolyubov, and Apollon Grigoryev. Who among the important contemporary writers owes his fame to a critic to be reckoned with? Critic? What critic? Where are the critics?

If contemporary criticism so far has had little impact on either literature or the readership, what about social criticism? To what extent is that effective?

Is it possible to express satisfaction or praise about this salutary instrument of society when hundreds of priceless historical monuments have been destroyed, when the straight line and the right angle of featureless style have won the upper hand in architecture and disfigured our cities with standard-design monstrosities, depriving them of their warmth and historical atmosphere and inflicting tremendous, irreplaceable damage on patriotism?

In broadening the scope of publicity, is it not too soon to speak of its victorious influence when the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, despite most serious criticism leveled at it on the eve of the 27th party congress, carries on, unswervingly but in secret, digging the channel, that is, implementing the ill-starred project known as reversing part of the flow of northern rivers, a project for which there is very poor scientific substantiation, a frivolous, not to say harmful project. Do we really want to lose our chernozems, our fertile land in European Russia, the Ukraine, and in Central Asia, do we really want to be deprived within a matter of years of clean fresh water which even now is of crucial importance, and to put our children and grandchildren on near-starvation rations and doom them to extinction? Would it not be better to channel the people's billions which are swallowed up by the water experiments into preserving the substantial part of the harvest which is being lost?

Are we too lazy to learn from our own experience which appears to have taught us nothing? Rather than feeling alarm, we must be aware of the danger which is coming our way, seeing and knowing what is happening to the Volga which has been "tamed" eight times over (what is happening to its water, banks, and fish); what is happening to the changed flora of the Dnepr which is threatened with chemical poisoning -- with the whole of Mendeleyev's table -- if it is linked with the Danube; what is happening to the Don which has lost its fish; with the Ural River (it was acidic and is now alkaline), with the Kremenchugskoye and Tsimlyanskoye reservoirs, with the renowned Lake Ladoga dangerously saturated with phosphorus, the until recently crystal clear but now polluted Lake Onega, the once beautiful Lake Valdayskoye whose water is no longer fit to drink, and Lake Sevan whose water level has changed out of all proportion, and with thousands of water reservoirs and small rivers.

Careerism which uses social needs as a cover, the careerism characteristic of the bureaucratic guardians of statistics rather than men's welfare who are a law unto themselves, the careerism which essentially compromises the idea of the plan and turns it into a brake on the economy is a terrible evil.

How can one go along with the optimistic fatalism which is alien to real science and which after the sad story of Lake Baykal and Yasnaya Polyana -- saved only through the intervention of the Central Committee -- after all the ecological problems and the recent accident at Chernobyl, far from producing triumphal victories, has cost the people millions of rubles? At the same time, our wise hope, science, the basis of culture which in the 20th century is called upon to maintain a sensible equilibrium between man and his environment has at times ended up in the hands of sly people who deceived us with promises, of smooth-tongued ambitious people driven by a desire for fame, a desire to climb the next rung on the career ladder -- and science in the hands of such people kills and destroys, it turns nature into a cesspit, and consequently both destroys nature and kills man.

If we do not stop the destruction of architectural monuments, if we do not stop the rape of the earth and the rivers, if a moral explosion does not occur in science and in criticism, then thanks to our boundless optimism we will wake up one fine day which will be our last, the day of our funeral, and we will realize that the national culture of great Russia, its spirit, its love of the fatherland, its beauty, its great literature, paintings, and philosophy have been wiped out, have disappeared, are dead forever and that we, naked and destitute, are sitting on the ashes, trying to remember our alphabet and failing because thought, feeling, joy, and the memory of the past are all gone.

Criticism in life and in literature must militate against fossilized tastes, vulgar habits, false group values, that is, it must militate against second rate ethics and perverted morality. At the same time, criticism, knowing well that it is the expression of national consciousness, cannot not be a synonym for bad taste. Incidentally, throughout history it was necessary to have courage in order to be a realist and a citizen in this genre, to aspire to the position of a Sainte Beuve or a Belinskiy who transcended the confines of mere art expert analysis.

As yet we do not have civic criticism. Although, fortunately, there are talented critics -- that is, writers occupying the meeting ground.

Nevertheless an ice age between literature and criticism, between criticism and life is not that close, not that perceptible, is it?

I see only one way out.

In order to acquire a measured, courageous criterion in literature and in life, we should perhaps recall from time to time the student's unjust words ("Nekrasov...rates above Pushkin") at the poet's funeral. And we should recall Dostoyevskiy's worthy answer: No, it is not Nekrasov but truth which rates above Pushkin, above the people, above Russia.

Because, dear comrades, we are all writing about the same topic -- life, where what is most important is the "politics of consciousness."

KAZAKHSTAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

Personnel Changes

LD031553 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The third plenum of Kazakhstan's Communist Party Central Committee was held on 3 July 1986. The plenum discussed the results of the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks facing the republic's party organizations in fulfilling the state plan for the Kazakh SSR's economic and social development in 1986-1990.

A report was read at the plenum by Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakhstan CP Central Committee first secretary.

The Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum examined an organizational matter. The plenum released Comrade K.T. Turysov from his duties as Kazakhstan CP Central Committee secretary and Politbureau member in connection with his being transferred to another job.

Lyudmila Yelmatavna Davletova was elected Kazakhstan CP Central Committee secretary and Politburo member. She previously worked as chief of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Light and Food Industry Department.

The plenum also has released Anatoliy Rodionovich Karavayev from his duties as minister of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Motor Transport for abuse of his official position to his own advantage and dismissed him from the CPSU.

Kunayev Delivers Report

LD031853 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Today the plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee discussed the results of the 1986 CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the tasks of party organizations in the republic in fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR for the years 1986 to 1990. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, gave a report.

He pointed out that working people in the towns and countryside, by creatively developing what has been achieved, are transferring the emphasis from quantitative to qualitative indexes, from an expansion of production assets to their renewal. At the same time, priority is given to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the conservation of resources, and the strengthening of discipline and order in every way.

However, in the republic, other speakers noted, proper concern for the use of new growth possibilities, a sharp turn toward effectiveness, and a cardinal solution to the problems that arise are not manifested everywhere. It was pointed out at the plenum that in order to eliminate these and other shortcomings, it is necessary to raise with all the resources at one's disposal the responsibility of cadres for work commissioned, to more fully utilize the role of the human factor and vital contact with people.

Having analyzed the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the republic for the years 1986 to 1990, the plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee outlined measures for providing political support for successfully fulfilling the set tasks.

TV OFFICIAL SHEVELEV CITED ON NEWS POLICY

PM031128 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 28 Jun 86 p 11

[Interview with G.I. Shevelev, "editor of the Vremya television news program", by Alberto Jacoviello in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- [Jacoviello] Grigoriy Aleksandrovich, do you often travel abroad, to the West, and see television news programs there? What is your impression of them?

[Shevelev] Unfortunately I do so less often than I would like. But when I have happened to see Western television news programs I have felt two things -- on the one hand respect for their professionalism and on the other astonishment at their almost frantic haste.

[Jacoviello] Yes, you take things steadily. But do you not believe that you take things too steadily? For instance, when the American bombed Libya, Vremya's first item was an interview with a milkmaid.

[Shevelev] I do not remember now whether it actually was a milkmaid. But it is quite possible that Vremya did give greater prominence to domestic news.

[Jacoviello] Do you not consider that strange? Would you care to explain to me your criteria in handling the news?

[Shevelev] We have a tradition to which the Soviet citizen is accustomed. It consists of giving priority to domestic issues, particularly to production and labor matters. It is very difficult to introduce a new approach. Our audience knows in which part of the newsreel it will find particular kinds of news. I remember that once we announced as our first news item the result of a very important soccer match. There were storms of protest...

[Jacoviello] What you say is strange, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich. At a time when the party leadership is giving stimuli for many changes, are you saying that no changes can be made in Vremya?

[Shevelev] That is not what I said at all. I said, and I repeat, that as far as we are concerned the problem lies in a proper balance between tradition and innovation. And, as you know, tradition is very different from conservation. The very quest for such a balance is a novelty. Previously everything rested on tradition, so ultimately there was a falling back on conservation.

[Jacoviello] Well, I do not consider the announcement of the Chernobyl explosion half way through the program and in approximately only 20 words a good example of balance between tradition and innovation.

[Shevelev] You are being unfair, Mr Jacoviello. You live here so you know what happened. We have explained it several times honestly and sincerely. Initially it was not realized what had really happened. But when a government commission was able to gather definite information, Vremya broadcast in full the press conference given by the members of that commission. I should add that our correspondents in the area worked miracles, often risking contamination, to provide the most accurate possible pictures of the situation.

[Jacoviello] I grant you that. The fact remains, however, that when one watches Vremya it is difficult to escape the impression that in general, given the choice between saying something and not saying it, you prefer to leave it unsaid. Or at least that you are always afraid of saying more than those at the top would like.

[Shevelev] No, that is a poor way of stating the issue. You must never forget that ours is a state television service, of a socialist state, and that it is therefore normal for us to follow the indications given to us by those who represent the state. This is not a constraint, but a stimulus for us. Having established this, the rest is entrusted to our professionalism. It is up to us to represent a particular situation effectively.

[Shevelev] This may have been true in the past. Now it is not the case. Now we are encouraged to highlight first and foremost the things that are not right.

[Jacoviello] I read in the newspapers, however, criticism of your representation of the situation in the Western countries, for instance.

[Shevelev] Actually we have recently been receiving more praise than criticism. Be that as it may, perhaps changes should be introduced here, too. But we will certainly not stop giving priority emphasis in events abroad to examples of struggle against the arms race, against fascism, racism, and so forth. But here too I would like to refer you to my earlier point about the difficult balance between tradition and innovation.

[Jacoviello] I understand, but this quest for a balance, which you have described to me as the real innovation of recent times, is proceeding very slowly. It seems to me, however, that the too many years wasted adhering to tradition and therefore conservation demand a much greater speed. We are talking about Vremya, but it is a point that could apply much more widely....

[Shevelev] True, we are still proceeding somewhat slowly.

[Jacoviello] You interrupted me, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich. I wanted to add that the present government itself seems to me to be in a hurry. Supposing Gorbachev were to be demoted from his post as general secretary, precisely as a result of the inertia that presents a barrier of resistance to change: I believe everything could easily relapse into the way it was before. If so, it really would be very difficult to move ahead.

[Shevelev] I do not believe this is the correct forum for discussing an issue of this kind. Let us return to Vremya. True, change is difficult in Vremya, too. Bear in mind that many of our hundreds of reporters throughout the Soviet Union are accustomed to an old working method and are resistant to innovation not because they do not want it but because they are often unable to live and to see things differently. We are waging a difficult struggle. It will be a long one, too.... You do not yet know what it means in this country to innovate while never forgetting that this renewal must be conducted within socialism.

REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIETS MEET, DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT

Uzbek, Kazakh, Kirghiz Sessions

LD050435 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Sessions of the Supreme Soviets of the Uzbek, Kazakh, and Kirghiz SSR's were held on 4 July. The deputies discussed the plans for the economic and social development of their republics during the 12th 5-year period and the tasks of the local soviet and economic bodies ensuing from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1986 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the session in Tashkent the deputies discussed ways of overcoming negative trends in the development of productive forces and the tackling of social problems. At the session in Alma Ata the deputies focussed their attention on seeking ways of reducing the dependence of agricultural and animal husbandry workers' labor on the caprices of the weather. Those who spoke at the session in Frunze directed serious complaints toward leaders of the Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry and of Local Industry, who have not brought available reserves fully into play.

Georgian, Lithuanian, Turkmen Sessions

LD052051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The sessions of the Supreme Soviets of the Uzbek, Georgian, Lithuanian, and Turkmen SSR's took place today. The state plans for the economic and social development of the republics in the 12th 5-Year Plan were discussed. In Uzbekistan, capital investments in reequipment and reconstruction of working enterprises will increase nearly 1.5-fold; production of cotton fiber will increase and its quality will improve.

At the session of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, it was noted that labor productivity growth has to become the main factor in the acceleration of economic development in the 12th 5-Year Plan. This is planned to make a considerable contribution in the increase in the national income. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party, spoke at the session.

Deputies to the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet paid particular attention to the increase of the efficiency in using production and social potential, to the acceleration of management restructuring, and to the deepening of integration between science and production. Increasing product quality and broadening the range of consumer goods are some main tasks.

Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP, took part in the work of the session. In the 5 years, industrial products output was drafted to be increased by 20-23 percent in Turkmenistan. Higher comparative rates of development are envisaged for gas industry, power engineering, and machine building. The volume of gross agricultural output is to be increased by 12-14 percent. As was pointed out at the sessions of the Supreme Soviets, broad social reorganization was drafted for implementation in all republics.

REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES

Dzhabbarov Speaks

PMO20855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Morning Edition pp 6, 7

["Abbreviated report" on speech by Deputy I. Dzhabbarov of Bukharskiy Electoral Okrug, Uzbek SSR, (first secretary of Bukhara Uzbek Communist Party Obkom) delivered at the 18 June afternoon sitting of USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! In the brief period that has elapsed since the congress, noticeable improvements have been taking place in our society's life and efforts have been made to resolutely eliminate everything which is obsolete and hinders our progress. The innovation, which began at the April Plenum and was developed in the 27th congress decisions, is connected with the profound restructuring. Concrete measures are being taken to strengthen discipline and order. A restructuring is underway in our people's mentality and consciousness.

Our oblast's party and soviet organs are working more objectively on questions of moral education. At the same time an increasingly determined campaign is being conducted against those who cause the state economic and moral harm and who flout our laws. Our concrete actions are aimed at consistently eradicating the causes of negative phenomena, which have caused the pace of our socioeconomic development to mark time, even to slow down. And we will spare no efforts to bring this work to its logical completion.

Undoubtedly it is still too early to talk about any major successes. To date we have achieved some modest results. They can be seen in the fact that the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan began quite well in the oblast. While developing socialist competition and increasing working people's initiative, industrial enterprise collectives have also fulfilled the 5-month targets. The agro-industrial complex working people carried out the wintering of livestock in a well-organized way, fulfilled the yearly targets for the sale of silk cocoons and Astrakhan lambskins to the state, and fulfilled the 6-month plan for egg procurement. In comparison with the same period last year, milk production has increased 22 percent and egg production 9 percent. The pace of food procurement is higher than in 1985.

We still have much work to do to ensure full acceleration and develop the oblast's economy at a faster pace. A number of enterprises are failing to cope with plans and contract commitments, are tolerating instances of mismanagement and the uneconomical consumption of resources, and are still not making full use of the potential of scientific and technical progress. The situation has not yet improved in capital construction, where contract work is proceeding slowly and where the quality of facilities under construction remains low. Agriculture has still not managed to mechanize the cultivation and harvesting of cotton and other crops to the proper extent. The oblast's party and soviet organs are striving to eliminate shortcomings promptly and are persistently seeking ways to achieve more productive work. We are continuing to pursue a firm course aimed at eliminating slipshod work, carelessness, and disorganization, increasing the demands on cadres, and strengthening order and discipline in all areas of economic building, as the 27th party congress demands.

Comrade Deputies! We are pleased at the planned pace of the country's economic development. We in the oblast have been formulating a 5-year plan for every enterprise, sector, city, and rayon. We are doing our utmost to ensure that the plans are strenuous and have the ability to mobilize people.

In trying to increase our contribution to the fulfillment of the Food Program we have planned to increase the production of crop and livestock output. In addition to increasing soil fertility we have to that end also begun developing more than 50,000 hectares of the Karaulbazar'skiy region, as envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum decisions. This will make it possible to resettle some of our manpower from densely populated regions and provide an opportunity to produce each year an additional 90,000 metric tons of raw cotton and 100,000 metric tons of vegetables and cucurbits and to considerably strengthen the feed base of social stockraising.

The draft State Plan, which is being examined today, devotes much attention to social development and to raising the people's living standard. The oblast now has an acute housing problem, with one family in every seven waiting for housing. In view of the population increase, by the year 2000 around 400,000 people will need well-equipped apartments. We are mobilizing all available potential, preparing the fundamental modernization of the Bukhara housing construction combine, and looking for reserves to expand the capacities of other construction organizations as well as to develop cooperative and individual construction. We are counting on assistance from the USSR Ministry of Construction in this matter.

At the same time there are a number of urgent questions whose solution depends on union ministries and departments. The provision of water is of vital significance in view of Central Asia's conditions. In this context we would ask the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to examine the question of desalinating the Tudakul'skoye reservoir and creating another reservoir in a natural water basin. At the same time, with the aim of improving the energy and water supply to the entire Central Asian Region we consider it necessary to accelerate the construction of the Rogun'skaya GES in Tajikistan.

Comrade Deputies! We can now note with satisfaction that the draft State Plan for the economic and social development of the country for the 12th 5-Year Plan, which has been submitted for the scrutiny of the USSR Supreme Soviet, really reflects Soviet people's vital interests and aspirations and fully accords with the targets set by the congress. On behalf of the deputies representing our republic in the Soviet of Nationalities, I propose that the plan be ratified together with the chambers' amendments and additions. (applause)

Listov Speech

PM011443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Abbreviated report: on the speech by Deputy V.V. Listov, Tashkent Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Uzbek SSR, (USSR minister of the chemical industry), delivered at the 18 June afternoon sitting of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The 12th 5-Year Plan is the first and most important stage of the acceleration. Chemical industry workers regard with great understanding and responsibility the lofty role assigned to the chemical industry in accelerating the country's socioeconomic development by the comprehensive program for the chemicalization of the USSR's national economy for the period through 2000.

In view of the constant and just criticism of our shortcomings and the fact that the sector did not fulfill the 1985 plan or a number of 11th 5-Year Plan targets, I may say frankly that many of the sector's leaders viewed with much caution and even a certain lack of confidence their ability to achieve the high rates of development laid down from the first year of the new 5-year plan. At the same time we sensed the objective need for change and breakthrough in all things -- in our views, the assessment of the situation, and the mobilization of the human factor. And I must say that the implementation of the measures outlined by the April Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress decisions have had a powerful influence on the sector's leaders, specialists, scientists, and all its workers and made it possible to focus the efforts of working people not only on ensuring that the set control figures are achieved in the 12th 5-Year Plan but also on finding opportunities to exceed them.

The main reserve for increasing the efficiency of the sector's work, in our view, consists of the fundamental restructuring of our science and in attaining a fundamentally new level of technology and output quality. Priority areas of scientific and technical development have been set -- in construction materials, catalyzers, membrane technology, small-scale chemical production, polymerized plastics, and synthetic fibers. Science has been set the task of developing our own modern technologies to be able in the future to stop buying foreign technologies almost completely.

The structure of capital investments has been improved with the aim of making them more efficient. The proportion devoted to equipment will rise from 45 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan to 56 percent in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

We are aiming primarily at using Soviet-made equipment. Unfortunately it is still in short supply.

The deputy went on to dwell on problems of the chemical industry's link with machine building.

The constant search for additional opportunities and reserves is the most important condition for the further acceleration of our economic development. That was the approach shown during the examination of the draft 12th 5-Year Plan by Supreme Soviet deputies when preparing for this session. There was a particularly exacting and comprehensive assessment of consumer goods production targets. The chemicalization program envisaged an increase in consumer goods production by our ministry from R3.3 billion in 1985 to R4.6 billion in 1990. However, deputies suggested that this amount be increased. And, as a result of an analysis of demand and of further elaboration in labor collectives and by the USSR Gosplan and Gosstat, the plan was increased for each year of the 5-year plan, with an increase of almost R1 billion for 1990.

On 1 January the sector switched to new economic management methods. Much preparatory work was carried out. Members of the collegium visited many enterprises to see for themselves how the new conditions had been received directly by the collectives of enterprises, shops, and teams, what difficulties there were, and what innovations had occurred. The participation in the discussion of the congress results and the detailed acquaintance with the work of advanced and laggard enterprises alike provide convincing proof that in collectives as a whole the mood is positive. There is a great desire to work better. The interest in improving qualitative indicators is clear. What we are seeing are positive changes in relations among enterprises. Raw materials deliveries within the sector have become more efficient. This has had a direct effect on the fulfillment of contract commitments and on the supply of chemical products to the national economy, particularly the agro-industrial and fuel and energy complexes and light industry. All of this ensured the overfulfillment of the 5-month plan for the all main indicators.

The result that has been obtained is just the first step in improving the work of industry. Many of our shortcomings have not yet been eradicated. Their elimination is an additional reserve, and we must focus the attention of the ministry apparatus and labor collectives on that.

The deputy went on to dwell on questions of intensifying the ministry's link with local soviets.

Our efforts are aimed not only at consolidating the results of work for the 5 months but also at ensuring fulfillment ahead of schedule of the plan for the first year and the 5-year plan as a whole. This will also be a response to the CPSU Central Committee's appeal to the working people of the Soviet Union. (applause)

Velichko Speaks

PM011125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

["Abbreviated report" on the speech by Deputy V.M. Velichko, of Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Rostov Oblast, (minister of power machine building), delivered at the 18 June afternoon sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The scale of the plans that have been outlined, viewed in the context of the deepening scientific and technical revolution, inevitably makes the development of the machine building complex a priority task. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum closely linked this complex' strategic goals with the concrete tasks of providing the national economy with the latest equipment, which, to a decisive extent, will determine the growth rate of production and the growth of the people's well being. This approach contains not only an important economic meaning but also a profound political meaning.

Unprecedented and far-from-ordinary tasks await us in literally all areas in the 12th 5-Year Plan. For the Ministry of Power Machine Building the initial task is to fully satisfy the state's needs for power machine building output and at the same time ensure our power industry's development exclusively by means of Soviet-made equipment. I can now report that in terms of production growth rates in the 12th 5-Year Plan the sector will attain the upper limit of the control figures laid down in the Basic Guidelines and in terms of steam, hydraulic, and gas turbines and nuclear reactors will surpass the last 5-year plan's indicators by 80-150 percent. This will be achieved primarily by creating new-generation equipment, renewing and making fuller use of fixed production capital, and accelerating the introduction of the latest scientific and technical achievements. Another most important reserve is to strengthen labor and performance discipline and organization and increase cadres' exactingness and responsibility.

The CPSU Central Committee's appeal to working people of the Soviet Union to launch socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan targets was published today. And we are aware that power machine building workers still have much to do if they are to accelerate their restructuring and produce better quality output with reduced outlays and in greater quantities.

Of course, there is a broad range of questions here, such as the creation of new types of machines and apparatus, the introduction of modern principles of planning and research, including the use of mathematical modeling methods, and the application of low-waste and energy-saving technologies. In addition to our own efforts, of course, it is very important here to cut through departmental procrastination and make fuller use of the advanced experience of all our machine building. The Ministry of Power Machine Building has been rightly criticized for the backlog in gas turbine construction. We have drawn the appropriate conclusions. Together with the Ministry of the Aviation Industry we have begun work on the creation of a fundamentally new gas turbine installation with a unit capacity of 25 megawatts. Its efficiency will be close to the maximum but its specific metals-intensiveness will be 2.5-3 times below that of machines currently in production. The extensive use of these units on main gas pipelines will make it possible to substantially reduce compressor station construction times and servicing costs and obtain a considerable saving of natural gas.

Experience has vindicated the management innovations and economic experiments that have been and still are being carried out. The first positive results are being produced by the policy of improving the management of major complexes in related sectors. And even though some questions have still not been resolved sufficiently clearly, I can say that the machine building ministries are now cooperating more closely and finding solutions to intersectorial problems more quickly.

We feel that it is now necessary to adopt more swiftly those new and useful elements that are being created at local levels. The experience of the Volga truck plant workers and the Sumi machine builders, experience that will also be introduced in our industry, offers great potential for increasing production efficiency. The Leningrad initiative to bring about two- and three-shift work regimes is well known. This is a tremendous reserve from the viewpoint of stepping up the pace. Simply by means of technical organizational measures at power machine building enterprises in the Leningrad region we will be able to release over 2,000 obsolete metal-cutting machine tools and more than 30,000 square meters of production space and use them to increase the production of manufacturing equipment and consumer goods, and by reducing industrial construction we will be able to channel R40 million of capital investments into the construction of housing and social, cultural, and consumer facilities. We are going to look closely at what can be done in this respect at our enterprises in other oblasts.

Housing conditions for more than 40,000 power machine building workers' families will be improved during the 5-year plan. The network of hospitals, polyclinics, public catering enterprises, and sports facilities will be considerably enlarged. Our working people's needs for preschool institutions will be fully satisfied no later than 1988. The resources for achieving these goals exist and it is our duty to make full use of them. The system of enterprises' subsidiary plots will be further developed with emphasis placed on increasing meat, milk, and vegetable production.

In conclusion, I should like to express my support for the motion that has been proposed -- to ratify the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990. (applause)

Burenkov Speech

PM021039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 2

["Abbreviated report" on the speech by Deputy S.P. Burenkov of Gissarskiy Electoral Okrug, Tajik SSR, (USSR health minister), delivered at the 18 June afternoon sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum provided an in-depth analysis of the processes taking place in the country and abroad. The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Budapest reaffirmed the importance of pursuing an agreed course aimed at ensuring security, removing the threat of nuclear war, and strengthening universal peace. Soviet medics are making a considerable contribution to the international "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" movement.

Among the most important social tasks, the 27th CPSU Congress noted the importance of strengthening Soviet people's health and increasing their active life expectancy. It is necessary to satisfy the population's need for high-quality preventive and medicinal aid as quickly and universally as possible.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the USSR Ministry of Health failed to take exhaustive measures to eradicate many serious shortcomings in the work of health organs and institutions. Many letters are still arriving from the population about shortcomings in medical aid and the rudeness and negligence of personnel. Negative phenomena incompatible with the title of medical worker have not been eradicated.

The 12th 5-Year Plan will be a turning point in the development of national health care and medical science and in improving their quality and efficiency. Health organs have embarked on the implementation of measures to improve the standards of preventive work. A provision on the phased implementation of universal medical checkups has been ratified. Strategy and tactics in this direction have been defined in the comprehensive program of work to step up disease prevention and to strengthen the population's health in 1986-1990.

Today "health" programs are being developed and implemented in union republics, krays, oblasts, and labor collectives. Measures are being implemented to radically improve the activity of medical centers, outpatient clinics, maternity hospitals, emergency first aid, and other primary care institutions. The task here is to raise the standard of these institutions' work, supply them with equipment, and improve medical workers' qualifications and responsibility for work quality.

Protection of the health of mothers and children is a priority and most important task. Measures are being implemented to improve the professional standards of specialists and the quality of the equipment supplied to maternity hospitals, children's hospitals and medical centers and to step up preventive and sanitation work in preschool institutions and schools. Measures are being implemented to further reduce child mortality.

The work to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism is another important task. The network of addiction clinics is being developed, cadres are being trained, and medical and biological research in this sphere is being expanded. A year has passed since the appearance of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. The first steps have been taken over this period -- industrial injuries have been reduced somewhat, for instance -- but what has been achieved still does not accord with the set tasks.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan medical and sanitation units at industrial enterprises will be further developed and the network of preventive treatment sanatoriums will be developed. The task of making medical and specialized aid available to rural working people will be resolved in the sphere of rural medicine. Some 3,100 medical outpatient clinics will be built and the number of interrayon specialized departments in rayon central hospitals will double. It is planned to increase the amount of paid medical services by 80 per cent.

The development of specialized medical aid on the basis of scientific achievements and advanced work experience is an indispensable condition for improving its quality. Measures have been defined to ensure the intensive development of cardiological, oncological, pulmonological, stomatological, traumatological, ophthalmological, and other types of specialized aid. The intensification of work in the sphere of immunology, general pathology, medical genetics, molecular biology, and biotechnology is of great importance in the medical science field.

The retooling of health institutions and the creation of modern apparatus and instruments for microanalysis and immunity diagnosis [immunodiagnostika] and apparatus using lasers, ultrasound, and computer tomographs is an urgent matter. The same applies to medicines, above all antibiotics, cardiovascular, anticancer, hormonal, and enzyme preparations, and others.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan deliveries of modern medicines and equipment will increase significantly. At the same time we are appealing to all ministries engaged in the production of medical output -- first and foremost the Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems -- to do everything possible to fulfill and overfulfill targets and ensure smooth deliveries of high-quality output.

Comrade Deputies! The country has developed health system and vast scientific potential and cadre and material resources. Under these conditions the stepping up of the human factor in solving science cadre problems is of determining importance -- this applies particularly to leading workers and their competence, professionalism, and high responsibility for their assigned task.

The USSR Ministry of Health will implement proper measures to eradicate the shortcomings in medical services to the population noted in the report by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and in the other deputies' speeches. Medics will do everything to carry out the decisions of the 27th party congress and to maintain and strengthen Soviet people's health. This is our direct party and professional duty.
[applause]

Morozov Speaks

PM011615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated report" on speech by Deputy I.P. Morozov of Timanskiy Electoral Okrug, Komi ASSR, (first secretary of Komi Obkom), delivered at the 19 June sitting of USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The draft plan for the country's economic and social development in 1986-1990 that has been presented for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet proceeds on the basis of real potential, ensures high national development rates, and is aimed at further boosting working people's material prosperity. Like the other delegates who have spoken, I support the proposal to ratify this most important document with the amendments and additions made by the Standing Commissions of the Supreme Soviet chambers.

In my speech I want to mention the shortcomings in the planning of economic and social development which are hampering the raising of the efficiency of social production, the better utilization of the potential of each republic and region, and the enhancement of their contribution to the unified national economic complex. From this viewpoint it must be admitted that for a number of reasons the Komi ASSR's extremely rich potential is still by no means being fully used.

For many years, for instance, we have been unable to overcome the lag in the timber procurement industry. More than 23 million cubic meters of timber per year are procured on the republic's territory. And for the past two 5-year plans the "Komilesprom" All-Union Association has annually produced between 1 and 2 million cubic meters of commercial lumber less than planned. This has happened because timber production plans have not been linked with the varieties available [imeyushchiysya porodnyy sostav] and with the commodity structure of the timber stock earmarked for felling [tovarnaya struktura otvodimogo v rubku lesosechnogo fonda]. It is obvious even at the planning stage that the national economy will experience a shortfall of 600,000-700,000 cubic meters of timber per year. The nonexistent lumber is allocated to consumers. The Gosstab issues them with job orders [naryady]. As a result half of all timber procurement enterprises are constantly in a difficult financial position. The consumers who fail to receive their planned quantities of lumber are no less concerned. The USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry claims that this planning derives from the USSR Gosplan. The party obkom has appealed to this respected organization three times, but there has essentially been no solution.

An increase in the republic's contribution to national economic development is largely being held back by the lack of a comprehensive approach in planning and the opening up of the area's natural resources. Decisions to develop the Timano-Pechora territorial production complex have been made at three CPSU congresses, but there have been no changes over these 15 years. For instance, the major Yarega titanium deposit is situated on the territory of the Komi ASSR. Apart from titanium it comprises a unique make-up of oil and rare metals -- niobium, tantalum, and others. A single cubic meter of Yarega ore produces 400-600 percent more titanium dioxide than other known deposits. The titanium ore lies at a depth of up to 220 meters and is on a railroad line in the region of Ukhta City. All this makes the Yarega titanium deposit a priority deposit. Since the start of the sixties three corresponding decisions have been made with a view to the comprehensive working of the deposit. Departmentalism proved stronger than the USSR Gosplan. Clearly, the USSR Council of Ministers must address this question once again. After all, our country lags considerably behind the leading capitalist countries in the production of pigmentary titanium dioxide, and titanium concentrate is imported from abroad.

A final observation. For around 20 years I have been a member of the Standing Commission for Health and Social Welfare. For many years we on the commission have been talking about increasing the production of effective medicines and modern medical equipment and instruments. This was mentioned yesterday by Deputies Maslennikov and Burenkov in their report and speech, respectively. We realize that it will be hard to solve this problem immediately. But for more than 10 years we have been talking fruitlessly about solution plugs, eyeglass frames and lenses, gauze, cotton wool, many medicines invented in the last century, hourglasses, and so forth. And for how many years have we been talking about increasing production sports clothes, footwear, and equipment and many other simple things, but nobody draws any conclusions. One gets the impression that the protocols produced after many years of sessions and the recommendations of standing commissions reach neither the people doing the work nor the government.

In response to the decisions of the Central Committee June Plenum and the current USSR Supreme Soviet session the republic's working people have pledged to extract not less than 1.5 million metric tons of coal and 450,000-500,000 metric tons of oil over and above plan in the first year of the 5-year plan and to overfulfill the production plans for all the main types of industrial and agriculture output. [applause]

YOUTH PAPER DECRIES 'SPIRITUAL ARISTOCRATS'

PM010935 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 86 p 2

[Doctors of Philosophical Sciences I. Gerasimov and S. Goncharuk article under the rubric "Authoritative Opinion": "Price of Ambition"]

[Text] Moscow -- The social aims, pretensions, and property concerns of today's "spiritual aristocrats" were discussed in Ye. Losoto's article published in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on 19 December 1985 and in the selections of letters in the 30 March and 17 May 1986 issues.

These publications confirm the sad fact that the sixties and seventies witnessed a falloff in the demandingness applied to the civic position and artistic skills of workers in literature and art. The criteria and assessments of progress in artistic creativity have been eroded.

The falloff in the demands made on social responsibility has also had a negative influence on the development of science, particularly social and humanitarian research. The concern to obtain results in the social sciences, which are well substantiated and reveal and strengthen the advantages of the socialist treatment of social affairs and collectivist initiatives in all spheres of social life, has disappeared.

It is important for our society to know what ideas, solutions, and arguments are developing the socialist way of life, the people's political and moral experience, and their social energy. This is by no means an abstract question. Where and how our society progresses will depend on its resolution. Consequently, what spiritual values are being created, asserted, and propagandized in socialist society and by whom is by no means an unimportant question.

Today's "spiritual aristocrats" claim a special role in creating the country's spiritual potential. They demonstrate enviable inventiveness in seeking arguments to support this. However, the numerous occasions on which the ideas of the domestic "spiritual aristocrats" and the foreign creators of elitist concepts of scientific and artistic development coincide are by themselves a warning.

The ideas of "scientific associations" and communities in the sphere of art, which should be the sole judges and audiences for their own creative activity, are picked up. Extremely important ideas about the social functions of science and art are revised. They are declared to be special spheres of activity outside society's control. These "associations" are preferred by the same complement of "creators." They try to convince us that the stream of people from all social strata and the competition among them leads in these spheres to a reduction in the vocational skills that have been amassed and to clashes that distract people from resolving creative tasks.

In whatever form these ideas are propagandized they are based on the general idea that a people's spiritual potential can only be developed by special groups of people: the "spiritual aristocrats," various "associations," the elite, and so forth.

Our domestic "spiritual aristocrats" prefer to make their claims in a less open form than the "associations" and elite in the Western capitalist countries. But their claims are no less dangerous.

Of course, active creativity in science and art requires a particularly great concentration of effort and painstaking, systematic quests. The country's spiritual potential cannot be created on impulse or just by recruiting people who want to participate in it.

However, this has nothing to do with the monopolizing of scientific or literary activity. A monopoly on key spheres of social activity has always been created first and foremost to reinforce and deepen social privileges, be they economic, political, or ideological.

However, there are also other important grounds for critically assessing the claims of the "spiritual aristocrats": Such "associations" erode the civic position of the creators of spiritual values. However much their representatives may talk about truth, social justice, or social progress, they cannot rid themselves of the desire to divide people into "insiders" and "outsiders." This division inevitably turns into a justification of the priority of group interests over social, nationwide, and state interests. Many examples can be cited of inefficient technical, technological, and economic projects and resolutions being organizationally imposed in the name of science while more efficient and economical resolutions are rejected. And how many primitive movies, works of art, and musical compositions have been put forward as models of the achievements of the art of socialist realism? Whatever the role played in all this by ignorance or lack of taste, the main cause of all these antisocialist phenomena is group interests and prejudice.

The attitude to our socialist fatherland is part and parcel of the civic position. The "spiritual aristocrats" reason simply that problems and difficulties should be shifted onto the people's shoulders while they themselves have other concerns -- developing their own intellect and their own intellectual advantages and vocational standards. If the fatherland does not create the best possible material conditions and all kinds of other privileges, they absolve themselves of their obligations to it.

We claim that people with this attitude to the fatherland cannot develop the country's spiritual potential. They are simply unable to realize and eradicate the shortcomings in our society and to seek its "points of growth." People who are not concerned about the interests of the people and the party lose their bearings with regard to the main thing: the precise location of the leading edge of the scientific, ideological, artistic, and moral quests that ensure and substantiate social progress in our society. That is why these "associations" become stereotypes of hidebound thinking and conservative psychological aims. The concepts of vocational skills and honor are eroded in them.

We are convinced that patriotically minded people should work in science and art. Patriotic convictions cannot be considered as some kind of insubstantial addition to vocational skills. In science patriotic convictions often exert a decisive influence on the choice of socially significant problems and avenues of research and on the selection of arguments and demands in assessing the results of scientific work. They are no less important in art. The topics, ideas, conflicts and ways of resolving them, the choice of artistic means, and the molding of the creative position are all profoundly linked with the patriotic convictions of the author.

When there is no civic position, genuine creativity is replaced by falsification, imitation, ossification, and contentiousness and individuals' contributions to developing these spheres start to be measured by the number of written proposals they submit.

Social justice in our society is incompatible with narrow pragmatism, money-grubbing, and corporate or clan interests. "Today we must recognize," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report the 27th party congress said, "that as a result of relaxing control and for a number of other reasons groups of people with clearly expressed personal aspirations and disparaging attitudes to social interests have emerged."

Group interests erode the purport of important moral concepts: truth, honor, good, and duty. Social attitudes in our society cannot be built on an undefined meaning of these concepts. But if one meaning is implied by the "spiritual aristocrats" themselves and another by everybody else, this is a dangerous symptom for our socialist way of life.

Group interests give rise to a particular "bohemian morality," which is adjusted in order to justify self-advertisement and to praise and push through the creations of "insiders" while rejecting, cloaking in silence, or belittling results obtained by "outsiders." This kind of morality justifies parasitism, lack of objectivity, and hatred of the convictions, intellect, talent, and probity of all "outsiders" involved in developing science and art and creating the country's spiritual potential. It is our profound conviction that people with this kind of group morality are incapable of struggling for our society's moral health.

UZBEK MEDIA OFFICIALS ATTEND PRESS CONFERENCE

GF301626 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A regular press conference was held in the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee yesterday. Leading officials and journalists of the republic and oblast level newspapers and magazines, the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and news agencies; officials of the (?State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade); correspondents of central newspapers and the all-union television and radio broadcasting network, and responsible officials of Uzbek SSR obkoms and Tashkent Gorkom participated in the convocation.

Comrade Dzhurabekov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee addressed the meeting. He discussed the undelayable tasks of the state agro-industrial system related to the question of reorganizing the management of the agricultural field -- as demanded by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress -- under conditions of water shortage in the republic.

The press conference also analyzed the work carried out by the mass media and propaganda organs during the past 3 months.

UZBEK JOURNALISTS UNION HOLDS PLENUM 17 JUNE

GF301736 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A plenum of the board of the Uzbek SSR Union of Journalists held in Tashkent on 16 June discussed the work of the republic's journalists aimed at realizing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress.

The report read by Comrade Kurbanov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Union of Journalists, and the addresses delivered by the speakers noted that the officials of the mass media organs received with a high sense of responsibility the party's recommendation that they make a detailed study of all economic and social trends, strongly support all new and progressive achievements, and point out problems concerning the people and ways and means to resolve them. Nevertheless [word indistinct] has not been removed in all the editorial collectives. A satisfactory amount of concern is not being attached to consolidating the critical aspect of articles and upgrading the professional skills of journalists.

The plenum established the ways and means of consolidating the creative work of the press, television, and radio employees in the struggle to realize the program to intensify the pace of the republic's social and economic development. The convocation also discussed matters related to the holding of accounting and electoral meetings in journalists' organizations and to the preparation made for the 6th Congress of the USSR Union of Journalists and the 7th Congress of the Uzbek SSR Union of Journalists.

BOOKLET PUBLISHED ON RYZHKOV REPORT ON STATE PLAN

LD280841 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The publishing house for political literature has published as a separate brochure the report of Comrade Ryzhkov on the state plan for economic and social development of the USSR for 1986 up to the nineties which was delivered at the joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities at the fifth session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the 11th convocation. The text of the law of the USSR on the state plan for economic and social development of the country for the 12th 5-Year Plan has been included in the brochure.

'COSMOS-1761' LAUNCHED; ALL SYSTEMS NORMAL

LD070803 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0717 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jul (TASS) -- On 5 July 1986, the launch of the regular artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1761" was carried out in the Soviet Union.

Scientific equipment intended to continue space research has been installed on board the satellite.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters:

- initial revolution period -- 11 hours and 49 minutes;
- maximum distance from earth surface (at apogee) -- 39,325 km;
- minimum distance from earth surface (at perigee) -- 607 km;
- inclination of orbit -- 63 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, a radio system for precise measurement of the elements of the orbit and a radiotelemetric system for transmitting information to the earth about how instruments and scientific equipment are working are also on the satellite.

The equipment on the satellite is operating normally. A coordinating and computing center is carrying out processing of the information that is coming in.

TASS REPORTS ON WORK OF ORBITAL COMPLEX

LD040927 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Mission Control Centre July 4 TASS -- Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovov are continuing their flight on board the "Mir"-Soyuz T-15 orbital complex.

During the past few days the crew fitted out the station with new equipment and instruments, tested and adjusted some of them. Experiments under the programme of studying the earth's natural resources and the natural environment were continued. The crew photographed areas of ore deposits in the maritime territory, geological formations in the vicinity of Dushanbe, glaciers in the Pamir and Tianshan mountains, desert pastures in Turkmenia and the Kalmyk Autonomous region, the basins of the Caspian and Aral Seas.

Photographing of the country's territory will be continued today. Also planned are the maintenance of some assemblies of the life-supporting system, the adjustment and testing of onboard equipment.

Results of comprehensive medical checks show that throughout the lengthy flight both cosmonauts are retaining an excellent capacity for work and are feeling well. The commander's pulse rate is 59 per minute and the flight engineer's -- 66. Arterial pressure is 110 by 60 and 115 by 65 of the mercury column respectively. According to the crew's reports and telemetric data the flight of the "Mir"-Soyuz T-15 manned complex is proceeding normally.